FOR FIVE DOLLARS
THE MORNING STAR
GOES ONE YEAR.
FROM $2.00 TO $3.00 CHEAPER
Than Other Dailies of its Class in North Carolina.

Entered at the Postoffice at Wilmington, N. C., as Second-class Mail Matter.

For Almanac—August 13.

Sun Rises	5.16 A M
Sun Sets	6.53 P M
Day's Length	13 h 36 m
High Water at Southport	10.17 A M
High Water at Wilmington	1.00 P M

The Weather.

U. S. DEP'T OF AGRICULTURE, WEATHER BUREAU, WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 13.

Meteorological data for yesterday:

Temperature: 8 a. m., 78°, 8 p. m., 81°; maximum, 91°; minimum, 74°; mean, 83°.

Rainfall for the day, .00; rainfall for the month up to date, 1.19.

COTTON REGION BULLETIN.

Heavy local rain occurred over South Carolina and showers over Georgia, West Florida, Arkansas and Eastern Texas; elsewhere generally fair and continued warm weather prevailed during the past twenty-four hours in the cotton belt. At Goldsboro Tuesday the maximum temperature was 101; Greensboro and Weldon, 99; Charlotte, 96; Lumberton, 95; Wilmington and Newbern, 94. At Allendale, S. C., the rainfall was 1.84 inches, and at Kingstree 1.78.

FORECAST FOR TO-DAY.

For North Carolina—Fair, followed by local thunder storms Thursday evening or night; winds shifting to northerly; cooler in western portion.

For South Carolina—Generally fair; variable winds; cooler in northern portion.

OUTLINES.

At Madison Square Garden, New York, Bryan and Sewall were formally notified of their nomination; the building was packed to its utmost capacity; men, women and children poured into the vast auditorium; over one thousand policemen were stationed in and about the hall; Senator Jones, of Arkansas, Chairman of the National Committee, after some difficulty, managed to secure quiet in the vast audience; when Gov. Stone, who made the notification speech, referred to the British gold standard in America, hisses were heard in parts of the house, and more hisses when he spoke of Mark Hanna; when Mr. Bryan was presented to the audience a scene of wild enthusiasm prevailed, in commencing his remarks, Mr. Bryan said he would at a future day and in a formal letter accept the nomination. ——At the Sixth Congressional Convention, held at Rockingham, Hon. Jas. A. Lockhart was nominated by acclamation for Congress, and Col. Thomas W. Strange for elector. ——Louisville, Ky., experienced a rainfall of two inches, the first relief in the hot wave of the last thirteen days. ——The British steamer Alberta cleared from New Orleans for Berkenhead, Eng., with 202,874 beshels of corn. ——New York markets: Money on call was easier at 2½@4 per cent; last loan at 3, and closing offered at 3 per cent; cotton quoted steay; middling gulf 8¼c; middling uplands 8c; Southern flour was dull and steady; common to fair extra $2 00@2 80; good to choice $2 60@2 90; wheat—spot quiet and weak; No. 2 red, Augus: 61¾ cents; corn—spot weaker; No. 2 39¾c. at elevator and 30¾c. afloat; spirits turpentine dull but steady at 28¾@24¾c; rosin quiet and steady; strained common to good $1.57½@1.60.

Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts, has declared for free silver and for Bryan and Sewall.

Ex Queen Lil, of Hawaii, is reported to be "keeping quiet." If the mercury in her bailiwick shows the climbing propensity it does in these quarters, we don't blame her.

According to official returns Candidate Johnson's majority in Alabama is 41,889, which is 14,807 more than Oates' majority two years ago. With this showing Mr. Johnston and the gentlemen who ran on the ticket him ought to be satisfied.

The gold organs are holding up Japan as one of the dangerous competitors of this country and use the low wages paid in that country as an argument against the free coinage of silver, but they fail to show us how the free coinage of silver in this country is going to affect wages in Japan.

Detectives made a big haul in Chicago a few days ago, when they trapped three fellows who for years have been at the head of one of the biggest swindling schemes in this country, who with their confederates are said to have bunooed their confiding dupes out of at least $750,000. This is a damaging blow at one of Chicago's industries.

THE MORNING STAR.

VOL. LVIII.—NO. 122. WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY, AUGUST 13, 1896. WHOLE NO. 8,957

SUBSCRIPTION RATES REDUCED TO $5.00.

BUT NO REDUCTION IN SIZE OF PAPER, OR IN QUANTITY OR QUALITY OF READING MATTER.

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

Attention is called to the following REDUCED RATES of Subscription to THE MORNING STAR:

TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

Twelve Months	$5.00
Six "	2.50
Three "	1.25
Two "	1.00
One "	50

TO CITY SUBSCRIBERS.

The STAR will be delivered by carrier at any point in the city at 12 cents per week, or 45 cents per month.

The New York *Advertiser* imparts the following bit of information, which we clip as a specimen: "All the silver that could be mined in the next ten years and be melted into dollars would not put an additional penny into the American farmer's pocket. It would lessen the consumption of farm crops, because the wage spending masses would be forced to live more economically." Well, as the farmers will not get any of it, and the wage earner will not get any of it, who is going to get it or what is going to become of it? If the mine owners do not intend to put it in circulation why should they have it coined?

The Philadelphia *Ledger* prints the following: "If the mere possibility of a free coinage victory is sufficient to depress trade and embarrass credit, how much graver will be the situation should this evil come to pass." Chat like this may influence timid people, but the masses of the people understand it and see through the game of the gentlemen who are playing on their fears and doing all they can to unsettle business and sap our credit, to stem the free silver tide. They are resorting to various methods and forcing business depression and embarrassing credit is one of them.

The Pittsburg *Times*, McKinley organ, is putting on airs with the gold Democrats who ask McKinley to let up on his tariff programme until after the election, so they can swallow him without straining so much, and blurts out: "They must come up to the rack, fodder or fodder, and cast their votes for McKinley." This is rough, and possibly it may make some of them so mad that they will vote for a third ticket and thus give only half a vote to McKinley.

Some of the Republican organs are making bold to suggest to Mr. Cleveland that if he is really determined to do all he can to defeat the Chicago ticket he can prove it by trotting to the polls and voting for McKinley and Hobart. This is rather impertinent but Mr. Cleveland has done much lately to encourage that kind of familiarity.

Mr. Hill, a boss railroad man of Minnesota, who says he has been a Democrat all his life, announces that he is going to vote for McKinley. This reminds us of the observation of Josh Billings, that he "had known a mule to behave himself for fourteen years just to ingratiate himself in the good opinion of people to get a better chance to kick the breath out of them."

In some portions of Missouri and Illinois Irish potatoes are selling for "a dollar a wagon load."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR RENT—Store and office.
C W YATES & Co—N Y World 1c.

NEW BUSINESS LOCALS.

WANTED Position as regist'd druggist.

LOCAL DOTS

Items of Interest Gathered Here and There and Briefly Noted.

— Complaint is made about the bad condition of Market street between Tenth and Seventeenth streets.

— Another bale of new North Carolina cotton was received here yesterday, consigned to Messrs. Hall & Pearsall.

— Simon A. Richardson, colored, is no longer a deputy sheriff. He says he resigned to better enable him to perform his duties as trustee of St. Stephens A. M. E. church.

— Deputy Sheriff J. P. Flynn was arraigned before Justice Fowler yesterday on the charge of assault and battery. Mr. Flynn was exonerated from the charge and the case was dismissed.

— The most important parts of Mr. Bryan's speech at the notification meeting in New York are given in the STAR'S telegraphic reports. The speech in full would fill twelve columns of the paper.

— A reader of the STAR in Iowa saw in its columns an advertisement of North Carolina hams and sent all the way to Wilmington to get one. If it were one of the right brand, it is safe to say our Iowa friend relished it.

— Chief of Police John R. Melton, Sergeant of Police R. F. Gore, Superintendent of Streets I. H. Bryan, and Mr. L. R. Mason, day janitor at the City Hall, all members of the Masonic Melton combine, have gone to Raleigh to participate in the Populist Convention which meets to-day.

Two Receivers Appointed.

In the matter of the failure of the Peregoy-Jenkins Lumber Company (an account of which was published in yesterday's STAR), application was made to and granted by Judge Boykin at Clinton last Tuesday, for the appointment of Mr. S. D. McNair, of this city, as temporary receiver, pending the hearing upon a motion to make the appointment permanent before Judge Boykin on the 25th inst. The application was made by Messrs. Frank McNeile and M. Bellamy, attorneys for the Atlantic National Bank of Wilmington.

On the same day application was made to Judge W. S. O'B. Robinson at Goldsboro in behalf of the National Mechanics' Bank of Baltimore, for the appointment of Mr. E. K. Bryan, of Wilmington, as temporary receiver for the Peregoy-Jenkins Lumber Company, by Messrs. Ricaud & Weill, attorneys for the bank. The application was granted and Friday, the 28th inst., at Statesville, was appointed as the time and place for a hearing before Judge Starbuck.

BY RIVER AND RAIL.

Receipts of Naval Stores and Cotton Yesterday.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R.—84 casks spirits turpentine, 90 bbls tar, 1 bbls tar, 9 bbls crude turpentine.

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R.—87 casks spirits turpentine, 308 bbls rosin, 41 bbls tar, 5 bbls crude turpentine.

Carolina Central R. R.—1 bale cotton, 28 casks spirits turpentine, 171 bbls rosin, 88 bbls tar.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley R. R.—90 casks spirits turpentine, 60 bbls rosin, 36 bbls tar.

Steamer D Murchison—25 casks spirits turpentine, 188 bbls rosin, 69 bbls tar, 23 bbls crude turpentine.

Schooner Ruth, Jr.—32 casks spirits turpentine, 84 bbls rosin, 15 bbls tar.

Schooner Gold Leaf—22 casks spirits turpentine, 5 bbls tar.

Total receipts—Cotton, 1 bale; spirits turpentine, 199 casks; rosin, 709 bbls; tar, 204 bbls; crude turpentine, 35 bbls.

Serious Accident.

Mrs. Hilton, of Camden, New Jersey, visiting the families of Mr. W. A. Struthers and Mr. J. A. Springer, while driving in a buggy yesterday morning on North Front street, in company with Mr. Horace D. Springer, met with a serious accident. A wheel of the vehicle caught in the street railway track and gave way, throwing Mr. Springer and Mrs. Hilton out on the roadway. Mrs. Hilton was picked up, unconscious, and taken to The Orton, where she was attended by physicians. It was found that she was severely bruised and the knee-cap on one of her limbs probably fractured. The doctors said it would probably be five weeks before she would recover. Last night she was resting easily.

Reception to Rev. W. B. Oliver.

The reception given last night to Rev. W. B. Oliver at the First Baptist church was attended by the members of the congregation and others. The hall in which the reception was held was packed with people. Rev. Mr. Oliver assisted by Mrs. Hayes, Mrs. Divine, Mrs. Burtt and Miss White, received the visitors, who were entertained with vocal and instrumental music. After the programme of exercises was ended, refreshments were served and it was near midnight before the enjoyable occasion ended.

Magistrate's Court.

Before Justice Nicholas Morris yesterday, C. A. Turley was arraigned charged with assault and battery with a deadly weapon upon Turner Holland. Turley was placed under bond in the sum of $50, for his appearance at the next term of the Criminal Court. He gave the bond and was released from custody. Turner Holland failed to put in an appearance, owing to the fact that he left the city Tuesday evening on the Northern train for parts unknown.

THE THIRD DISTRICT.

Frank Thompson, of Onslow, Nominated by the Democratic Convention.

The Democratic Convention of the Third Congressional district met in Jacksonville yesterday. Frank Thompson, of Onslow, was nominated on the 107th ballot for Representative. Resolutions were adopted expressing confidence in the judgment and patriotism of the State Executive Committee.

One Cent a Word.

Hereafter advertisements to go in our "Business Locals" department will be charged one cent per word for each insertion; but no advertisement, however short, will be taken for less than 20 cents.

This is a reduction from former rates and it is also a convenience to advertisers, who can calculate the exact cost of their advertisements, which must be paid for always in advance.

Crops in Robeson.

A letter to Mr. D. L. Gore, from a friend in Ashpole, Robeson county, says that corn is fairly good, but cotton has been cut off by the hot weather, and the crop is 25 per cent. short of what it would have been if the season had continued to suit it.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS

Pertinent Paragraphs Pertaining Pithily to People and Pointedly Printed.

— Miss Jessie Nettles, of Florence, S. C., is visiting the family of her uncle, Capt. W. F. Corbett, in this city.

— Messrs. E. L. Pfohl, Salem; D. Godfrey, Spout Springs; S. F. Craig, Southport; I. A. Hoskins, Greensboro; F. P. Stewart, Jonesboro, were among the arrivals in the city yesterday.

— If there is anything you want, advertise for it. Is there anything you don't want? Advertise it in the Business Locals of the STAR. One cent a word. But no ad. taken for less than 20 cents.

THE POPULIST CRAZE.

VIOLENT DENUNCIATION AND ABUSE OF THE DEMOCRACY.

A Straight Ticket Will Probably Be Nominated—Strong Desire For Fusion With the Republicans in State and County Matters—Conference of Members of the Silver Party to Be Held To-Day.

[*Special Star Correspondence.*]

RALEIGH, Aug. 12, 1896.

The Populist Executive Committee is in session this morning. The proposition of the Democratic Executive Committee for a division of electors on the basis of six and five will be considered, and an answer may be made to Chairman Manly. It is likely that final action will be left with the convention to-morrow.

Senator Butler declines to make any statement whatever at this time.

The Populist proposition which specified a division on all matters in detail created a sensation, especially among the visiting Populists. No one had any idea that Senator Butler had taken such an advanced step. Many Republicans were loath to believe it.

The Populists were not at all pleased with the Democrats' answer. They think that some answer should have been made to the plan which was submitted providing for fusion on State and Congressional matters. "That is the only logical course to pursue," said one Populist, "and the Democrats can't expect us to carry a part of their burden."

It is stated by a well informed gentleman that the Republican Executive Committee will at its meeting here Monday select the Populist nominees for the offices left vacant on the Republican ticket. In this way their ticket will be completed and fusion carried out to a certain extent. This is said to be the Republican plan.

A leading Democrat says that Butler or his committee never entertained or submitted a proposition with a sincere view of co-operation with Democrats. He submitted terms which he knew would not be accepted in order to bring the charge that the Democrats were insincere.

It seems evident that the Populists will put out a straight ticket to-morrow, State as well as electoral.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

The State Alliance adjourned to-day, re-electing Dr. Cy Thompson president, and all the other officers. Strong resolutions denouncing the lease of the North Carolina railroad were passed.

There are probably three hundred and fifty Populists here to-night.

The Populist Executive Committee met this morning and arranged to have a public caucus here to-night. Contestants were requested to meet the committee in the morning, though it is understood that there is only one contest, and that is from New Hanover.

There was another meeting of the Executive Committee at five o'clock this evening, at which a committee was appointed to reply to the last communication of Chairman Manly, of the Democratic Executive Committee. The committee consists of Senator Butler, Angus Shaw, of Robeson, and J. H. Sherrell, of Catawba. The reply will state that the proposition submitted by Chairman Manly last evening providing for a division of electors, ignored the last proposition of the Populists, which provided for fusion on electoral, Congressional and State matters, and referred to the first proposition made by the Democratic Executive Committee. The reply will also say that inasmuch as the proposition of the Populists has been ignored it still stands.

The caucus which met at Metropolitan Hall at 9 p. m. was largely attended. It was there that the temper of the delegates was displayed and an intelligent opinion of the situation permitted. The sentiment displayed was entirely antagonistic to anything Democratic. The National Democracy was roundly condemned and the State Democracy was abused and denounced. Those Democrats who favored fusion with Populists were surprised. Cy Thompson's speech was denunciatory of State Democrats. It abounded in abuse and satire and took the caucus by storm.

The caucus was called to order by Senator Butler. He said the People's party, occupied the most commanding position of any party in American politics. He stated that the Populist party came into existence on principles advocated by Jefferson, Jackson and Abraham Lincoln. Senator Butler said: "We have gone forward advocating the principles that have split the two old parties. The People's party is the only party in existence to-day that has not been split, and we cannot split. We are so long true to the principles which split the other parties. I think we have met to preach the funeral of the party bag. We have liberated the people of America, and they are freer to-day than they have been in a quarter of a century. It is easy to become a Populist now. In fact the Populist party is so respectable that all the politicians will be hopping into it."

Senator Butler closed by stating that the People's party was in the majority in the State and nation.

Walter Henry was called for. He said that if the Democrats did not take Sewall down and substitute Watson, the Populists would put out a straight ticket. The convention went wild at this statement. Senator Butler, who was sitting in full view, remained perfectly motionless and did not join in the applause, as he had been doing previously. Nat Jarrett, of Vance, said Sewall should be taken down or the Populist party would deliver its entire vote to Watson. Cheers. He declared the State Democracy dead, but that the party was insensible of it. Caldwell, of Salisbury, Pat Exum and Cy Thompson also spoke.

At a quarter to eleven Butler adjourned the caucus just as Thompson had worked the delegates in a state of frenzy. It is the opinion of leading Populists as well as other close observers that the convention will soon take a straight ticket to-morrow, both State and electoral. Walter Henry does not think that electors will be named however. It is his opinion that a resolution asking for Sewall's retirement in favor of Watson will be passed. Provision will be made for naming straight Populist electors in case the Democrats do not withdraw Sewall.

There is a strong desire for fusion with Republicans, especially in State and county matters.

B. F. Keith is here, and he says there will be a conference of members of the Silver party here to-morrow. He wants fusion on electors between Democrats and Populists.

Col. O. H. Dockery will arrive here to-night. He will very likely be nominated for Lieutenant Governor. It is not thought that he will decline. Zeb Vance Walser seems to be the man for Auditor. Guthrie, Aver and the balance of the State ticket will go through. There are fifty prominent Republicans here. They are talking fusion on State and county matters. A Russell boom was started to-day, but with scant success.

The sub-committee appointed by the Populist Executive Committee to make reply to the Democratic Executive Committee, has addressed a lengthy communication to Chairman Manly, to-night. The reply states that Senator Butler made his counter-proposition to Chairman Manly for electoral, State, Congressional and county fusion. The reply concludes: "Having ignored our proposition which was submitted to you through our chairman for the consideration of your committee, we are left in the position of having no reply to make to your communication other than that already made by our chairman."

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 13.—The Republican Congressional Committee of this district met to-day and decided not to make any nomination until it ascertains whether the Populists will fuse with the Republicans in the State election. The Populists urge the committee to indorse W. P. Strowd. The Republicans demand State fusion as the price of indorsement. The Populist State Committee is in session here. Senator Butler presiding. He laid before it the Democratic proposition for electoral fusion. Action will be made public to-morrow.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Store and Office for Rent.

THE DOUBLE STORE ON NORTH WATER street now occupied by D. McEachern, with wharf privilege. Also southeast corner office up stairs; both very desirable stands. Apply to
aug 13 2w NAVASSA GUANO CO.

RICH.

25 Barrels RICE
50 100-bbl. Bags RICE.
25,000 CIGARETTS.
10,000 CHEROOTS.
10 Boxes LEMONS.
75 Cases MATCHES.
99 Boxes SNUFF.
25 Dozen BROOMS.
W. B. COOPER.
aug 9 tf D&W Wilmington, N. C.

Did You Know
THAT I KEPT A COMPLETE LINE OF
Toilet Soap?

Well, I do, and the prices are so low and the quality so high that you cannot afford to stay away, if you need SOAP.
S. W. SANDERS,
At The Unlucky Corner,
Both Telephones No. 109.
aug 9 tf

One Reason

Why we are doing a big prescription business is because we are "fixed" for it. It's to our interests to be fixed for it and yours too—and you are finding it out. We have told you before that we wanted you to visit us and see for yourself how well fixed we are for filling prescriptions—you did so and went away pleased. If we can't fill your prescription exactly as your physician directs we will hand it back to you. We will not substitute, we give you honest drugs at honest prices. We hope to be still better fixed as time rolls on. We don't stand still. Try us.
JAS. D. NUTT,
aug 8 tf He puts up Prescriptions.

20 Per Cent. Discount
FOR CASH ONLY
on all Ladies' and Gentlemen's
TAN.
Lace, Button Shoes and Oxfords.
No Old Stock.
But New Goods
that must be sold to make room for our Fall stock.
Canvass Leggins at 75c.
Light weight Jersey Leggins, Black and Tan, at $1.00.
Geo. R. French & Sons.

A. & N. C. R. R.
Transportation Department,
Newbern, N. C., Aug. 6, 1896.
NOTICE TO THE STOCKHOLDERS
of the
Atlantic & North Carolina Railroad Co.

BY RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF Directors:

"That Stockholders be allowed a free pass over the road from the 13th to the 25th of August, both inclusive to be issued and notice given according to resolution of August 7th, 1895."

RESOLUTION OF AUGUST 7TH, 1895.

"Notice thereof to be given providing that stockholders of record and their immediate families shall be entitled and that blanks be furnished upon application. Limit to be positive and no extension allowed."

A blank form of application will be furnished from this office the same as last year on application to the undersigned.

Only one application from each stockholder will be necessary.

S. L. DILL, Supt.

NOTE—That this Company's construction of a Stockholder's immediate family consists of husband and wife, and children, and such others of his household who domicile with him under his own roof and who are dependent upon him for support. as 9 tf

DO YOU TAKE IT?

Are you a subscriber to THE MORNING STAR? If not, why not?

Do you want a first class daily paper at $5.00 per year, or $1.25 for three months? If so, subscribe to THE MORNING STAR.

Do you want a paper that is opposed to the single gold standard, that favors the free coinage of silver on an exact equality with gold, and that does not hesitate to speak its sentiments openly and fearlessly? If so, subscribe to THE MORNING STAR.

Do you want a paper that prints the latest telegraphic news, the best local news, reliable market reports, excellent short stories, and the choicest miscellaneous matter? If so, subscribe to THE MORNING STAR.

Do not forget that THE MORNING STAR is the cheapest daily of its class in North Carolina. Its price is $5.00, while the published price of others ranges from $7.00 to $8.00.

If you will invest $1.25 in a trial subscription of three months you will have ample opportunity to form a fair judgment of the merits of THE MORNING STAR.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW YORK "WORLD"
One Cent.
NEW YORK "JOURNAL" ONE CENT.
—ALL—
Sunday Papers 5 Cents.
During the campaign we will furnish the "World" (including SUNDAY) 12½ cents per week.
"JOURNAL,"
10 cents per week,
(INCLUDING SUNDAY.)
Parties out of town add 6 cents per week to above prices.
All the latest Literature, Pictorials, etc. New and standard Novels in paper 10 cents each.

Campaign Goods.
Badges, Buttons, Emblems, Mottoes, Flags, etc.

C. W. Yates & Co.,
aug 13 tf Wilmington, N. C.

SEASONABLE GOODS.
Jute Bagging,
Arrow Ties,
Cheese, Crackers, Cakes, Salmon, Sardines, Oysters.
Full and complete stock of
HEAVY AND FANCY GROCERIES.
LOWEST CASH PRICES.
Don't fail to see us before buying.
WORTH & WORTH.
aug 6 tf

NOTICE.

HAVING PURCHASED THE OTHER HALF of the entire Wholesale and Retail Boot and Shoe business, known as Mercer & Evans, successors to H. C. Evans, at 115 Princess street, which includes the entire interest in said business of the late H. C. Evans, such as half of stock of Boots and Shoes, books and book accounts due and becoming due, notes, etc., and of the same also assuming all the liabilities pertaining to said firm, the undersigned will continue the business under the firm name of Mercer & Evans, at the same old stand.

Respectfully,
J. B. MERCER.

To those whose accounts are due we would respectfully say: Please pay at once. It is necessary. To those whose accounts will be due we would respectfully say: Please pay promptly. To those and have been liberal trading with us we would in gratitude say: Thank you, with the hope that you and we have been mutually benefitted, and that you will continue to favor us with your trade. It is necessary. To those who have dealt with us and feel like they did not get full value for what they paid, we would say kindly let us know it, that we may have the chance to set the matter right. It is necessary. To those who have never dealt with us we would earnestly say: When in need of Shoes give us a trial. It is necessary. To all we extend a most cordial invitation to wear our Shoes. It is necessary.
Respectfully,
MERCER & EVANS,
Successors to H. C. Evans.
Wilmington, N. C., July 1, 1896. jy 8 tf

SOUTHPORT AND CAROLINA BEACH SCHEDULE.
STEAMER WILMINGTON.

	For Southport.	For Carolina Beach.			
	A. M.	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
MONDAY	9 30	10 00	7 30	3 00	6 15
TUESDAY	9 30	10 00	7 30	3 00	6 15
WEDNESDAY	9 30	10 00	7 30	3 00	6 15
THURSDAY	9 30	10 00	7 30	3 00	6 15
FRIDAY	9 30	10 00	7 30	3 00	6 15
SATURDAY	9 30	10 00	7 30	3 00	6 15
SUNDAY		10 00	7 30		

Schedule for return as Black Boars at the South, Point to Bank and others &c. Fare on the 15-mile Round trip and return 15 cents.
jy 7 tf J. W. HARPER.

Wilmington Seacoast Railroad.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JUNE 1st, 1896, trains will run the following schedule:

Leave Wilmington 6.30 a. m., 10.00 a. m., and 5.30 p. m. 6.30 p. m.
Leave Ocean View 7.30 a. m., 11.00 a. m., 6.30 p. m. and 7.30 p. m.

Sunday after July 15th there will be no 10.30 a. m. freight train on the W. C. R. R. Freight will be carried at 6.30 a. m. and 5.30 p. m.

Sunday trains will leave Wilmington 10 a. m., 3.30 p. m. Leave Ocean View 12 m., 7 p. m.

R. OSCAR GRANT, Superintendent.

C. W. Polvogt & Co.,
Successors to Katz & Polvogt,
No. 9 North Front St.
On Saturday, Aug. 15

We will take our semi-annual inventory and will offer during this week lots of merchandise at COST rather than carry them to next season.

We want room in our CARPET and RUG Department for the new stock which will soon be here. To make this room we offer out

$1.00 Velvet Carpets for 80c.
85c Brussel Carpets for 60c.
75c " " " 50c.

TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. DISCOUNT ON ART SQUAARS AND RUGS.

We offer 3,000 yards of Dark and Light Challie, Ginghams, Organdy and Light Figured Duck, all at 10c per yard. Some were our 35c Goods.

We are sole Agents for W. B. Corsets and Butterick Paper Patterns. Subscription for the Delineator taken at our Store.

C. W. Polvogt & Co.

BRIGHT, PURE, ELEVATING
And Instructive

Are the advertisements of the One-Price Cash Store of the City by the Sea. Our principal aim in spending money with the newspapers for advertisment is to instruct the reading public by teaching them the prices of the different classes of Dry Goods they need in their daily lives. We claim to be the leading and most progressive Dry Goods store in the city, and handle everything that is kept in the largest department store throughout the United States.

Perhaps you are thinking of taking a trip and you may want a trunk, grip bag or valise. Small, Zinc-covered Trunks, 26 inches high, tray and bonnet box, at $1.85 each, 28 inches, at $1.75; 30 inches, at $3 25. Large and fine Saratoga Trunks, with sheet-iron bottoms, zinc, bright and attractive in appearance, with good lock and clasp, 30 inches long, at $3.75, 34 inches, at $3.95; 36 inches, at 4.95. Canvas-covered, 36 inches long, at $4 25. Hand-Bags and Grip Bags of all kinds. Mackintosh Coats and Ladies' Rubber Gossamers selling very low; all new and strictly up-to-date. Assorted colors, for ladies, from $1.65 to 2.50 each. All Wool, for men, with Cape and Long Coats, best rubber-lined, from $3.75 up to 10.00 each.

Fine line of new Umbrellas in rattan handles. Gloria top, Paragon frame, at 75 and 85c each. Congo handle, with Twilled Silk top, Paragon frame, at $1.00 each. The same Umbrella we have been selling at $1.50.

We wish to call attention to the fact that we handle the following goods in large quantities, Ladies' Slippers—We wish to close to make more room for our Fall stock of Shoes. A very nice Slipper, with patent tip, Dongola finish, at 89c a pair. Better Slippers, worth $1.00, for 80c a pair. Our line at $1.09, now 1 45 a pair, are as neat and fine Slippers as are to be found. The handsomest Slipper we ever had at $3.50, now at 2.10 a pair. Men's Patent Leather Slippers, worth $1.85, now at 1.10 a pair. Dongola Low Cut Shoes for men, worth $1.35, now 1.10 a pair. Men's and Boys' Rubber Bottom Slippers, leather insole, with rubber bottoms, at 40c a pair. Men's fine Buff Shoes, all solid, soft and nice, Tie, Lace and Congress, at $1.60 a pair. Men's high cut, solid Brogan Shoes, at 80c a pair.

You will find us at 119 North Front street, opposite the Orton House.

Braddy & Gaylord, Prop.
jan 9 tf WILMINGTON'S BIG RACKET STORE.

Special Clearance Sale
BY
JOHNSON & FORE.

Commencing Monday, the 20th Inst.,
WE OFFER SOME UNHEARD OF BARGAINS.
Your Choice of Ladies' Shirt Waists at 75 cts, Former Price $1.25 to 1.75.
Twenty Pieces 36-inch Percale at 6c Per Yrd.
Lawns at 10c Per Yard, Former Price 15 and 20 cts.
A Few Linens at 30c, Worth 50 and 60 cts.
All Millinery Goods for less than Cost.
Don't Miss the Sale.
JOHNSON & FORE,
Agents Dr. Jaeger's Sanitary Underwear. jy 19 tf

Statement of ATLANTIC NATIONAL BANK,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

At the close of Business July 14th, 1896, Condensed from Report to Comptroller.

RESOURCES.

Loans		$468,601 75
Overdrafts		None
U. S. 4 per cents: Bonds (at par)		41,250 00
Banking House and Fixtures		10,000 00
Redemption Fund		2,250 00
Due from Reserve Agents	$64,727 51	
Due from other Banks	43,252 58	
Cash on hand	53,995 02	166,980 21
Total		$719,087 96

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$200,000 00
Surplus	$65,000 00	
Undivided profits	17,787 01	82,787 01
Circulation		37,100 00
Total Deposits		402,200 95
Total		$719,087 96

DIRECTORS:
I. W. Norwood, W. E. Springer,
D. L. Gore, C. W. Worth,
S. P. McNair, B. J. Powers,
Sam'l. Bear, H. L. Vollers,
W. C. Coker, Jr.
J. L. Coker, Hartsville, S. C. G. A. Norwood, Greenville, S. C
New York correspondent, Chemical National Bank.
jy 13 2m

ST. MARY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
RALEIGH, N. C.

The Advent Term of the Fifty-fifth School Year will begin September 24th, 1896.
Special attention paid to thorough instruction on the Violin.
Certificate admits to Vassar.
jy 19 2m REV. B. SMEDES, A. M.

PEACE
No marble work done anywhere, North or South, it has now the best facility it has ever had. The advantages offered in Literature, Language, Music and Art are unsurpassed.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue.

FOR YOUNG LADIES,
Raleigh, N. C.
Institute
JAMES DINWIDDIE, M. A.,
(University of Virginia) Principal.

For Sale,
A LOT CONTAINING TWO DWELLINGS and Store, corner Market and Ninth streets. For particulars address
J. A. MONTGOMERY,
aug 9 tf Wilmington, N. C.

Stockholder's Meeting.
AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE stockholders of the Eastern Carolina Industrial Association will be held at the office of D. D. Delaney, Jr., in the City of Wilmington, August 20th, 1896, at 12 o'clock M., to complete the organization of the annual meeting held August 6th, 1896.
F. H. STEDMAN,
aug 8 till 20 as We Sec'y and Treasurer.

The Morning Star.

By WILLIAM H. BERNARD.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUG. 13, 1896

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT:
WILLIAM J. BRYAN,
of Nebraska.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
ARTHUR SEWALL,
of Maine.

STATE DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

THEY WILL BE ELECTED.

FOR GOVERNOR:
CYRUS B. WATSON,
of Forsyth.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR:
THOMAS W. MASON,
of Northampton.

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE:
CHARLES M. COOKE,
of Franklin.

FOR STATE TREASURER:
B. F. AYCOCK,
of Wayne.

FOR STATE AUDITOR:
R. M. FURMAN,
of Buncombe.

FOR SUPT. PUBLIC INSTRUCTION:
JOHN C. SCARBOROUGH,
of Johnston.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL:
F. I. OSBORNE,
of Mecklenburg.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES SUPREME COURT:
A. C. AVERY, of Burke,
GEO. H. BROWN, Jr., of Beaufort.

☞ "You tell us the great cities are in favor of the gold standard. Burn down your great cities and leave your farms, and your cities will grow up again. But destroy our farms and the grass will grow in every city of the Union."—From Wm. J. Bryan's speech before Democratic National Convention.

☞ "I am for McKinley, Russell and Gold," says Oscar J. Spears, one of the Republican candidates for Elector-at-Large.

☞ "I desire to meet Mr. Russell on the hustings of North Carolina. I want the people to hear us and decide between me and what I represent, and what I think he represents. With their decision I shall be content. If elected Governor of your State, I shall see that every man, no matter what his station in life or what his politics, is given every privilege granted him by the Constitution of North Carolina." —*Cyrus B. Watson, Democratic candidate for Governor.*

THEY DON'T SHOW GOOD SENSE.

The men who have been leading in the struggle for the perpetuation of the single gold standard in this country have never shown good sense in their methods of meeting the advocates of free silver nor in discussing that question. They have been largely instrumental by their peculiar methods in contributing to the growth and spread of the free silver sentiment as its advocates have by the arguments they advanced in its advocacy. In the early stages of the contention the gold men sneered at the advocates of free silver, characterizing them as cranks, and free silverism as a "craze," and as the number of advocates increased and the "craze" gathered strength and spread from State to State they could still see nothing but the crank or the demagogue leading the rapidly increasing army of deluded "simpletons" and "dupes."

The mistake they made was in failing to realize that in the front of this free silver agitation were some of the brainiest, most trusted and patriotic men in this country and in the rank and file millions of the most earnest and honest people who could not be diverted from a cause in which they believed by arrogant dictation nor by senseless ridicule or sneers. The "sound money" missionaries who were finally sent out to try to cure the "craze" came back after their missionary tours to report that the craze was either "dead" or dying, but in spite of the frequent deaths it is here yet with a very fair prospect of capturing the country and putting its candidate for the Presidency in the White House.

But in spite of the object lesson they have had the goldites have not profited by it, for they still fail to realize the depth and earnestness of this movement, and its respectability. If they did they would not refer to one of the most thoroughly Democratic and patriotic conventions that ever assembled within the boundaries of this republic as an assemblage of "repudiators," "communists" and "anarchists," forgetting the fact that full-grown men who have an abiding faith in the justness of the cause they advocate cannot be driven from it by the use of offensive epithets which have nothing behind them to justify their employment. It would be a sad commentary on this country if the thousands of people who have flocked to greet Wm. J. Bryan at every station on his journey from his Western home to New York city, were either repudiators, communists or anarchists, or sympathizers with or the dupes of repudiators, communists and anarchists. These epithet hurlers do not seem to realize this but, we repeat, it would be a sad commentary on this country if that were true.

And they fail again when they conclude that these multitudes of people who are demanding a return to the monetary system of our fathers are simpletons who can be bluffed by the bulldozing methods now being resorted to by some or deluded by the transparent tricks devised to make them believe that the success of free silver will bring disaster upon the country and ruin to them. There is cowardice and brutality as well as trickery in all this.

The man or company who own a big iron mine which employs thousands of men may close the mine and throw thousands of men out of employment and let them starve, to give them in advance an "object lesson" as to the effect of free silver. The mine owners can better afford to let the mine stand idle for six months and lose their dividends for that time than the poor, dependent workmen can to go idle. But it is a brutal, cold-blooded "object lesson," all the same. This was a trick often resorted to when protection was in danger and the operators of protected industries found it necessary to give their employes "object lessons" and force them to vote for protection. Then they closed some of the manufactories, and locked their doors until after the election, just as some of the anti silver men are doing now. That was brutal.

Other companies which employ thousands of men may send circulars to their employes, as has recently been done on the New York Central road, advising them to form "sound money clubs" and whoop it up for the sound money candidates. This is not "intimidation," but the employes know what it means, and it is brutal, all the same.

Life insurance companies may think they are doing a very smart thing when they send out notices to people who insure with them that if free silver triumphs they cannot pay more than sixty cents on the dollar of the policies held, but it is a scurvy trick and shows that the men who manage such concerns are not honest enough to occupy any responsible position which involves the handling of money.

The fact is the opponents of free silver are playing the bulldozing, hoodwinking, humbugging programme so extensively that they must have come to the conclusion that the American people are a nation of imbeciles to be fooled with such transparent trickery. They will find before they are done with it that the Americrn people will resent and rebuke that kind of thing and that it will prove a boomerang of tremendous power and proportions.

MINOR MENTION.

Cotton manufacturing is making great progress in Japan, China and India. In the last the number of mills has increased from 47 in 1876, to 148 in 1895, and the looms from 9,139 to 35,338, the spindles from 1,100,112 to 2,809,929. The increase in China has been quite as great for some years and the increase in Japan even greater. These are facts. It is admitted that the rapid growth of the industry in these countries is due to the cheap labor, and also to the fact that silver is the money of these countries, where it retains the same purchasing and paying power that it did years ago, for which reason manufacturers can make and undersell the manufacturers in gold-standard countries where the purchasing power of gold has gone up and the purchasing power of silver gone down. It is a significant fact that most of the mills in China and in India have been established by manufacturers and capitalists from England who found that this was the only way they could hold the trade they had in these countries in competion with the factories established there and they consequently built plants just as some of the New England manufacturers have done in the South, where labor and the raw material are cheaper than they are in the North. The adherents of Mr. McKinley see but two ways to escape the effects of what they call this "cheap labor" competition; one is to pay American labor on the same depreciated silver basis, the other to save the American market for American labor by at its present wages by a protective tariff. They assume that the free coinage of silver would cut wages down instead of putting them up as nearly all the gold advocates who do not talk for more protection are candid enough to admit it will eventually do, and they forget that the adoption of the double standard would deprive those Eastern countries of the advantage they now have over us, for they would then be compelled to pay $1.29 an ounce for the silver which they now buy for about 60 cents. If there were anything in the protection scheme then we would have to double the protection, or more, to overcome the difference in wages in those countries and in this. But this protection scheme is a fraud, because we do not import cotton goods from any of those countries, and they export very little, if any, the home population consuming more than the present or, for some years to come, prospective capacity of their mills. We have nothing to fear from that competition, but what we should do is adopt a monetary system which will enable us to extend our trade into those countries.

* * *

Announcements of bank failures are becoming somewhat frequent, although not yet sufficiently so to be alarming. While there is apparently no more reason now why there should be bank failures than there was three or six months ago, it is not surprising that there should be some and would not be surprising if there should be more, for when one bank goes down it generally pulls one or more with it. The explanations so far show that the failures announced are not the result of a panicky feeling, nor of runs on the banks, but generally the result of local conditions which have no direct connection with the condition of the country generally. Doubtless the slumps in the stock market have had something to do with some of them, and these were the result of manipulations based on the political conditions, being sometimes the outcome of conspiracies (as proven by the New York *Journal of Commerce and Commercial Bulletin*) to depreciate stocks for the purpose of buying them up when they had touched the bottom. But as we have remarked, these failures are not surprising and more would not be, because the trend of the talk for some time of the gold organs and spokesmen has been to anticipate financial collapses and disaster, as a result of the success of free coinage, thus tending to shake the confidence of the people in the banks, and make them more timid about depositing and more disposed to take their deposits out. Of course they know this, but they seem to think that as a kind of strategy that will pay by forcing a reaction in the sentiment for free silver. They are very much mistaken in this for the very worst thing that could happen for them would be a crash of banks, for which they would be justly held responsible, and which would make the election of Bryan and Sewall as sure as anything can be which has not happened.

CURRENT COMMENT.

—— It is not at all strange that the threats of the Eastern insurance companies should produce retaliatory measures on the part of the Western people. The men who decry sectional feeling are contributing most liberally to its development.—*Washington Post, Ind.*

—— The capitalists and manufacturing barons have never before manifested such keen interest in the wage earner as now. They beg him with tears in their eyes not to compel them to pay him only fifty cents when they would so dearly love to pay him $1.—*New Orleans States, Dem.*

——The capitalists who are "coming to the rescue" of the Treasury are not blinded by patriotism or leaping in the dark. By the maintenance of the present policy of conducting the Treasury there will be numerous bond issues in the future, and with the election of McKinley and the inauguration of Mark Hanna as the manager of the bond issues the capitalists would realize handsomely on their work of "rescue."—*N. Y. Journal, Dem.*

TWINKLINGS.

— An Irishman, struggling to get on a pair of new boots, exclaimed: "I shall never get 'em on at all till I wear a day or two."—*Melbourne Weekly Times.*

— Sapsmith—"I wonder how it comes that Miss Swift is always out when I call?"

Grimshaw—"Oh, I guess it's just her luck!"—*Puck.*

— Housekeep—Ever drink any of these substitutes for coffee?

Dayboard—I haven't drank anything else for seven years.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

— "I went to take a quinine capsule this morning, and the blame thing, just as I got it in my mouth, came apart—"

"Ah, that was a bitter parting, indeed!"—*Indianapolis Journal.*

— Ethel—I suppose I shall have to wear this veil; It's the only one I have. It's so thick one can hardly see my face through it.

Edith—Oh, wear it, by all means. Everybody says you never had on anything half so becoming.—*Boston Transcript.*

— Wife (drearily)—"Ah, me, the days of chivalry are past."

Husband—"What's the matter now?"

Wife—"Sir Walter Raleigh laid his cloak on the ground for Queen Elizabeth to walk over, but you get angry because poor, dear mother sat down on your hat.—*Tit Bits.*

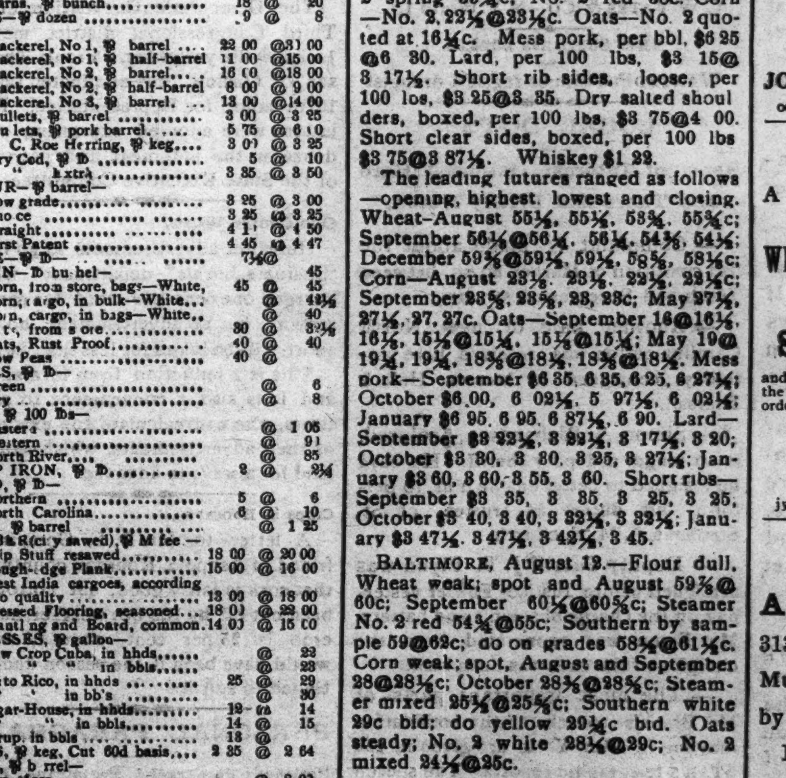
— He—I'm going to apply my talents, but I can't make up my mind whether I shall go in for art or poetry

She—Oh, poetry.

He (delighted)—Have you ever heard any of my verses?

She—No; but I've seen some of your art.—*St. Paul's.*

Ministers Should Use
Dr. Miles' Heart Cure.



THERE IS NO PROFESSION, whose labors so severely tax the nervous system, as that of the ministry. The derangement of the nerve centers of the brain by over work, frequently brings on attacks of heart trouble, and nervous prostration.

Rev. J. P. Kester, M. D., Pastor U. B. church, London Mills, Ills., himself a physician, writes Feb. 26, 1895: "Heart affection and nervous prostration had become so serious last fall that a little over work in the pulpit would so completely prostrate me that it seemed certain I must relinquish the work of the ministry entirely. Heart palpitation became so bad that my auditors would ask me if I did not have heart disease. Last November I commenced taking Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure alternately with Dr. Miles' Nervine and derived the greatest possible benefit. I have just closed revival work of 10 weeks, preaching nearly every night and twice on the Sabbath. I can speak for hours without suffering as I formerly did. Hard working ministers should keep Dr. Miles' grand remedies on hand."

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure Restores Health......

Dr. Miles' Heart Cure is sold on guarantee, first bottle will benefit or money refunded.

Dr. Miles' Pain Pills cure Neuralgia.

No morphine or opium in Dr. Miles' PAIN PILLS. CURE All Pain. "One cent a dose."

For sale by all Druggists. Change,
June 15 1y sa tu th

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.

— Asheville *Citizen*: J. C. Lipe has had a force of twenty-six men at work some time on the hunting and fishing lodge being built at Cruso, Haywood county, for Geo. W. Vanderbilt. Aside from the regular work the workmen have found time to kill 39 rattlesnakes. The largest of the reptiles measured five and a half feet in length and wore as an adornment 29 rattles and a button. Mr. Lipe is consequently leading the style by using the rattler's skin as a necktie.

— Winston *Sentinel*: The supply of brandy will be cut short in the Piedmont section this year. Scarcity of fruit is the cause. Last year there were over 300 brandy distilleries in Wilkes county alone. This year there are less than 25 bonned up to date, and with the small fruit crop these will make less than 1,000 gallons of brandy. Revenue officers visited a number of bonded distilleries in that county a few days ago, as a result of which a number of seizures are being made upon the reports made by the officers. Deputy Collector McEwen says he now has in his charge at Wilkesboro about 175 barrels of whiskey, containing something like 6,000 gallons. He also has a dozen or so more stills and outfits.

— Concord *Standard*: Some time ago a syndicate, consisting of Messrs. M. M. Ritchie, George G. Ritchie, and Calvin Bassinger, was founded, and they purchased a tract of land that is known as the Goodman mining property, in No. 6 township. The mine had not been operated for several years until the recent purchase, and for several weeks by new company had worked without profit, until Monday, when a rich vein was struck. The ore is said to be the richest ever produced from a Cabarras mine and that nuggets as large as ordinary marbles were found in great numbers. The find has created a little sensation and excitement in gold mining circles. Several thousand dollars worth of ore has been taken out within the past twenty-four hours, with prospects of an enormous supply yet imbedded in the vein.

— Carthage *Blade*: Dr. Gilbert McLeod, coroner, was called to the western end of Moore county one day last week to hold an inquest over the body of Rufus Hackney, colored. From the evidence before the jury of inquest it developed that Hackney and another negro named Annanias Harrington were paying court to the same dusky damsel. Hackney was going along the road with the lady in dispute, when Harrington put in an appearance. It appeared that their lady-love had robbed a negro shanty of $25, which money was in Hackney's possession, and that she demanded it of him, but he refused to give it up, whereupon Harrington interfered in defense of the girl, and threatened to cut Hackney's heart out unless he gave the girl the money. Hackney still refused and Harrington drew his knife and proceeded to put his threat into execution. He cut Hackney up in a terrible manner and there was evidently murder in his black heart, as he pursued him down into the woods and cut him again and again. The girl, who was badly frightened, ran off and notified some men of the occurrence, and when they arrived on the scene, Harrington was met coming out of the woods and remarked that he "had cut Hackney's d—n heart out." He then left for parts unknown and has not been apprehended. The jury after hearing all the evidence rendered a verdict to the effect that Hackney came to his death from knife wounds inflicted by Harrington.

APPOINTMENTS WILMINGTON DISTRICT.

W. S. Rone, Presiding Elder.

Elizabeth circuit, Purdie's, August 15, 16.

Magnolia circuit, Trinity, August 22, 23.

Bladen circuit, Bethel, August 29, 30.

Clinton circuit, Kendall's, September 5, 6.

Mission, Haw Branch, September 12, 13.

Onslow circuit, Swansboro, September 19, 20.

Purify your blood with Hood's Sarsaparilla, which will give you an appetite, tone your stomach and strengthen your nerves. †

As Seen by Others.

The American of popular conception is a ruthless competitor, who, in his determination to win, is often indifferent to the rules of the game. All the nations of the old world and all classes in them, according to their degree of intelligence, share that view. Their typical Yankee is a pushing fellow, ever knocking at the door of the local holy of holies and bound to come in at last. Nothing is sacred to him, as nothing French is sacred to a sapper. He finds his way into the choicest clubs, conventions, social sets. He is as the Englishman abroad—only more so. He wants to enter the mosque without taking off his boots. Exasperation is heightened by the fact that he often does enter it, and that generally he contrives to make himself very much at home in places which most of the natives never dare approach. The man in the street is of that unprivileged majority. The American seems to him omnipresent at the distribution of the pleasant things of life. Remember that the grievance of a Marlborough wedding affects both halves of the race. If you lose your heiress, we gain but an interloper in a ducal seat. It is "the Americans" once more.—Richard Whiteing of London Daily News in Scribner's.

English Red Tape.

It may be suggested that checking beyond a certain point entails the very inaccuracies it is intended to prevent. Through a rather flagrant error of the war office I was once paid staff pay twice over. With the heavy heart which sometimes accompanies even actions of elementary honesty I wrote to the war office clerks, traditionally honored by their perfection of checking, pointing out the necessity that I should refund. The culprits purged themselves of their offense by sending me, who had rectified it, an illogical rebuke to the effect that the error of overpayment would be overlooked on this occasion, but I must not do so again.—Blackwood's Magazine.

His New Method.

"George," she said, as she looked up from her paper, "you were always telling me before marriage how much you loved me."

"Yes."

"And now you never mention it."

"No."

"Is it because—because"—

"It's because I put it down in the cashbook now instead of telling you."—Detroit Free Press.

The first hammer was a stone used by a monkey to crack nuts. Darwin, in his story of the cruise of the Challenger, tells of a monkey on board that vessel which used a stone for this purpose, afterward concealing its implement in the straw of its cage.

DANISH TOWNS.

They Are at Best Nothing More Than Tolerably Developed Villages.

The Dane is a good fellow. One comes, I think, inevitably to this conclusion after a somewhat intimate acquaintance with him. His country also is not the tame, uninteresting tooth of land one is prone to fancy from the summary of it given by the geography books.

To get in touch with the Danes and Denmark proper it is desirable not to sojourn too long in the towns. They are called towns, these little red roofed, stork inhabited, stone paved settlements of from two to thirty thousand souls. But really they are nothing better than tolerably developed villages. The tone of existence in them is distinctly parochial and bucolic. Flocks and herds make noises in the streets, the people have mirrors affixed to their windows to give them sly yet exhilarating glimpse of the passersby, and the stranger within their bounds is marked down in a moment and becomes a most welcome topic of conjecture and an object for all eyes to fasten upon. They are so very rural, in fact, that the white mist, which in the gay summer season rises about bedtime from the rich grass lands in the neighborhood, has no difficulty toward midnight in covering them with its film and keeping them (storks and all) as cool as it keeps the grass blades in the meadows. The one or two high chimneys in their midst must not be taken for indications of iron works or factories. Thither night and day clatter the milk carts with milk from the farms for miles round, and in them butter is made on behalf of an entire district for shipment to England. If there is another building of some size in the place, you may safely assume that it is a slaughter house. The slaughter house, like the dairy, is closely connected with England. Wagonloads of carcasses go from its gates periodically toward the nearest railway station, whence they journey at a dismal rate to Esbjerg, the chief port of shipment to Great Britain.—Cornhill Magazine.

HISTORY OF IRRIGATION.

The Anglo-Saxon Race Has Taken It Up Only In the Last Half Century.

But although irrigation is both ancient and universal the Anglo-Saxon never dealt with it in a large way until the last half century, when he found it to be the indispensable condition of settlement in large portions of western America, Australia and South Africa. Through all the centuries of the past the art has been the exclusive possession of Indian, Latin and Monogolian races. Its earliest modern traces in this country are found in the small gardens of the mission fathers of southern California. They brought the method from Mexico and taught it to the Indians. But the real cradle of American irrigation as a practicable industry is Utah. A treasured historical painting in Salt Lake City shows the pioneers of 1847 in the act of turning the waters of the mountain stream now known as City creek upon the alkaline desert. This picture commemorates the opening scene in the new industrial drama of arid America.

In the hands of the Indians and Mexicans of the southwest irrigation was a stagnant art, but the white population has studied it with the same enthusiasm which it bestows upon electricity and new mining processes. The lower races merely knew that if crops were expected to grow on dry land they must be artificially watered. They proceeded to pour on the water by the rudest method. The Anglo-Saxon demanded to know why crops required water and how and when it could be best supplied to meet their diverse needs. He has sought this knowledge through the medium of agricultural colleges, experimental farms and neighborhood associations. He has thus approached by gradual steps true scientific methods, which are producing results unknown before in any part of the world.—William E. Smythe in Century.

Blades of Toledo.

The Spanish towns were celebrated throughout the civilized world for the excellence of their swords, and among them all Toledo stood unrivaled for the temper of her steel. The Toledo blade, famous in song and story, was so keen, so flexible and withal so strong that its fineness became proverbial. When the Moors overran Spain in the ninth century, they were already masters of many of the arts, and especially were they adepts in the working of metal. Their swords were highly valued for their delicate temper, and their special decoration which we still call damascening was also justly prized. It was from these conquerors that the Spaniards learned much of their skill in forging and tempering steel.

And that the completeness of the noblest weapon men ever made should not be marred by the lack of any element, natural or artificial, the fairy godmother, Nature, contributed one more gift. On the banks of the Tagus there is an abundance of fine sand. In the process of forging the metal is taken white hot from the furnace and is subjected to a cooling process. It was to the peculiar properties of this white Tagus sand, in which the cooling blade was buried, that the Toledo swords owed their unequaled hardness and great flexibility.—Mary Stuart McKinney in St. Nicholas.

Aunty Mike's Business Scheme.

Chicago is always ambitious. Even her colored population belongs to the advanced guard of thinkers. Aunty Mike is a living proof of what enterprise and pluck will do. In a remote corner of the city in a little one story shanty she carries on successful business and rents lodgings under strict rules. Her especial luck in securing a clientele comes from the fact that the sheets are religiously kept clean, and from her absolute refusal to harbor tramps or "bums." Her business is done for cash only, although she says that almost every night "finely dressed white gentlemen come and offer a silk necktie or a pair of gloves." The rule is strict, however, and no such are admitted. From 10 cents to 25 is her price, the former meaning a wooden bunk, the latter the luxury of an iron bed, but not even the biggest sum secures a separate room or allows any infringement of the regulations. Over the entrance to the dingy dormitory is a card making all requirements plain and laying special stress upon the fact that "no nuisance or laying a-bed all day allowed."—New York Journal.

Ventriloquism In the Bible.

Ventriloquism, which is described as "speaking from the belly," has its first historic mention, as far as we are aware, in Isaiah xxix, 4, "And thou shalt be brought down and shall speak out of the ground, and thy speech shall be low out of the dust, and thy voice shall be as one that hath a familiar spirit, out of the ground, and thy speech shall whisper out of the dust."—Brooklyn Eagle.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by R. R. BELLAMY. †

For Over Fifty Years

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP has been used for over fifty years by millions of mothers for their children while teething, with perfect success. It sooths the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for Diarrhœa. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Sold by druggists in every part of the world. Twenty-five cents a bottle. Be sure and ask for "Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup," and take no other kind.

It May Do as Much for You.

Mr. Fred. Miller, of Irving, Ill., writes that he had a Severe Kidney trouble for many years, with severe pains in his back and also that his bladder was affected. He tried many so-called Kidney cures but without any good result. About a year ago he began use of Electric Bitters and found relief at once. Electric Bitters is especially adapted to cure of all Kidney and Liver troubles and often gives almost instant relief. One trial will prove our statement. Price only 50c. for large bottle. At R. R. BELLAMY'S Drug Store.

Biliousness

Is caused by torpid liver, which prevents digestion and permits food to ferment and putrify in the stomach. Then follow dizziness, headache, insomnia, nervousness, and, if not relieved, bilious fever or blood poisoning. Hood's Pills stimulate the stomach, rouse the liver, cure headache, dizziness, constipation, etc. 25 cents. Sold by all druggists. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Pills

LYON & CO'S
PICK LEAF
EXTRA
SMOKING TOBACCO

Made from the Purest, Ripest and Sweetest leaf grown in the Golden Belt of North Carolina. Cigarette Book goes with each 2-oz. pouch.

ALL FOR 10 CENTS.

A Pleasant, Cool and Delightful Smoke.

LYON & CO. TOBACCO WORKS, DURHAM, N. C.

A Troublesome Creditor.

The poet Clement Marot, being in very straitened circumstances, went to the king and said:

"I have come to lay before your majesty a complaint against one of my creditors, whose claims I have satisfied over and over again, and yet he persists in dunning and harassing me at every opportunity."

"Who is the scoundrel?" the king inquired.

"My stomach, sire. Though I have satisfied its wants time without number, it never ceases to torment, and I am utterly incapable of meeting its demands."

The king was pleased with the joke and allowed the poet a pension on the spot.—Chamfort.

Limited Range For the Dog.

How to keep his dog at home and at the same time afford the animal exercise resulted in this wonderful development of the owner's inventive genius: He strung a wire from his stable several rods to a tree. On the wire he put a ring. To the ring he attached a rope. The rope he fastened in the dog's collar and left him to roam. The inventor is a resident of Camden.—Augusta (Me.) Journal.

The hemlock plant grows wild in many countries, but it is strongest and most abundant in the active poisonous principle in Italy and Greece. It is a plant of exceedingly unpleasant odor, and all parts are considered poisonous.

Among the Greeks breeches indicated slavery. A free man never wore them.

The coronation robes of Napoleon cost $4,000.

The Ideal Panacea.

James L. Francis, Alderman, Chicago, says: "I regard Dr. King's New Discovery as an Ideal Panacea for Coughs, Colds and Lung Complaints, having used it in my family for the last five years, to the exclusion of physician's prescriptions or other preparations."

Rev. John Burgus, Keokuk, Iowa, writes: "I have been a Minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church for 50 years or more, and have never found anything so beneficial, or that gave me such speedy relief as Dr. King's New Discovery." Try this Ideal Cough Remedy now. Trial bottles free at R. R. Bellamy's drug store. †

Wholesale Prices Current.

☞ The following quotations represent Wholesale Prices generally. In making up small orders higher prices have to be charged.

The quotations are always given as accurately as possible, but the STAR will not be responsible for any variations from the actual market price of the articles quoted.

BAGGING—			
2 ℔ Jute		@	6
Standard		@	6¾
WESTERN SMOKED—			
Hams ℔ ℔	12	@	14
Sides ℔ ℔	6	@	7
Shoulders ℔ ℔	6	@	6¼
DRY SALTED—			
Sides ℔ ℔	4	@	4¼
Shoulders ℔ ℔		@	4
BARRELS—Spirits Turpentine—			
Second-hand, each	1 00	@	1 10
New New York, each	1 35	@	1 40
New City, each		@	1 40
BEESWAX ℔ ℔	23	@	24
BRICKS—			
Wilmington ℔ M	6 50	@	7 00
Northern	9 00	@	14 00
BUTTER—			
North Carolina ℔ ℔	15	@	
Northern	23	@	
CORN MEAL—			
Per Bushel, in sacks	40	@	42½
Virginia Meal	40	@	42½
COTTON TIES—℔ bundle		@	1 20
CANDLES—℔ ℔—			
Sperm	18	@	25
Adamantine	9	@	10
CHEESE—℔ ℔—			
Northern Factory	10	@	11
Dairy, Cream	11	@	12
State		@	10
COFFEE—℔ ℔—			
Laguyra	20	@	
Rio	13	@	17
DOMESTICS—			
Sheeting, 4-4, ℔ yard		@	5¾
Yarns, ℔ bunch	18	@	20
EGGS—℔ dozen	9	@	8
FISH—			
Mackerel, No 1, ℔ barrel	22 00	@	30 00
Mackerel, No 1, ℔ half-barrel	11 00	@	15 00
Mackerel, No 2, ℔ barrel	16 00	@	18 00
Mackerel, No 2, ℔ half-barrel	8 00	@	9 00
Mackerel, No 3, ℔ barrel	13 00	@	14 00
Mullets, ℔ barrel	3 00	@	3 25
Mullets, ℔ pork barrel	5 75	@	6 00
N. C. Roe Herring, ℔ keg	3 00	@	3 25
Dry Cod, ℔ ℔	5	@	10
" Extra	3 35	@	3 50
FLOUR—℔ barrel—			
Low grade	3 25	@	3 00
Choice	3 25	@	3 25
Straight	4 10	@	4 50
First Patent	4 45	@	4 47
GLUE—℔ ℔—	7½	@	
GRAIN—℔ bushel—			45
Corn, from store, bags—White,	45	@	45
Corn, cargo, in bulk—White		@	42½
Corn, cargo, in bags—White		@	40
Oats, from store	30	@	32½
Oats, Rust Proof	40	@	40
Cow Peas	40	@	
HIDES, ℔ ℔—			
Green		@	6
Dry		@	8
HAY, ℔ 100 ℔s—			
Eastern		@	1 05
Western		@	91
North River		@	85
HOOP IRON, ℔ ℔	2	@	2¼
LARD, ℔ ℔—			
Northern	5	@	6
North Carolina	6	@	10
LIME ℔ barrel		@	1 25
LUMBER (city sawed), ℔ M feet—			
Ship Stuff resawed	18 00	@	20 00
Rough-edge Plank	15 00	@	16 00
West India cargoes, according to quality	13 00	@	18 00
Dressed Flooring, seasoned	18 00	@	23 00
Scantling and Board, common	14 00	@	15 00
MOLASSES, ℔ gallon—			
New Crop Cuba, in hhds		@	23
" " " in bbls		@	23
Porto Rico, in hhds	25	@	29
" " in bb's		@	30
Sugar-House, in hhds	12	@	14
" " in bbls	14	@	15
Syrup, in bbls	18	@	
NAILS, ℔ keg, Cut 60d basis	2 35	@	2 64
PORK, ℔ barrel—			
City Mess		@	8 00
Rump		@	7 50
Prime		@	7 50
ROPE, ℔ ℔	10	@	22
SALT, ℔ sack Alum		@	75
Liverpool		@	65
Lisbon		@	
American		@	65
On 125 ℔ Sacks	40	@	45
SHINGLES, 7-inch, ℔ M	5 00	@	6 50
Common	1 60	@	2 25
Cypress Saps	2 50	@	3 50
SUGAR, ℔ ℔—Standard Granu'd		@	4⅝
Standard A		@	4⅝
White Ex C		@	4⅜
Extra C, Golden	4	@	4¼
C Yellow		@	3
SOAP, ℔ ℔—Northern	3¼	@	4
STAVES, ℔ M—W. O. barrel	8 00	@	14 00
R. O. Hogshead		@	10 00
TIMBER, ℔ M feet—Shipping		@	9 00
Mill, Prime		@	7 00
Mill, Fair	6 50	@	4 50
Common Mill	4 00	@	5 00
Inferior to Ordinary		@	3 00
TALLOW, ℔ ℔	5	@	
WHISKEY ℔ gallon—Northern	1 00	@	2 00
North Carolina	1 00	@	2 00
WOOL, ℔ ℔—Washed	12	@	14
Unwashed	9	@	10

COMMERCIAL.

WILMINGTON MARKET.

STAR OFFICE, August 12.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Market firm at 22 cents per gallon for machine-made casks, and 21 cents for country casks.

ROSIN—Market firm at $1 32½ per bbl for Strained and $1 37½ for Good Strained.

TAR—Market firm at $1 05 per bbl of 280 ℔s.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Steady. Hard $1 20, Yellow Dip 1 55, Virgin 1 65 per barrel.

Quotations same day last year—Spirits turpentine 25½@24⅝c; rosin, strained, $1 15; good strained, 1 20; tar, 1 85, crude turpentine, $1 10, 1 60, 1 80.

RECEIPTS.

Spirits Turpentine	192
Rosin	799
Tar	204
Crude Turpentine	36

Receipts same day last year—119 casks spirits turpentine, 534 bbls rosin, 127 bbls tar, 81 bbls crude turpentine.

COTTON.

Market quiet on a basis of 7¼c for middling.

Same day last year, middling 7c.

Receipts—1 bale; same day last year 1.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

PEANUTS—North Carolina—Prime, 45@50c per bushel of 28 pounds; Extra Prime, 55c; Fancy, 60@65c. Virginia—Extra Prime, 60@65c; Fancy, 65@70c.

CORN—Firm; 38 to 40 cents per bushel.

N. C. BACON—Steady; Hams 9 to 10c per pound; Shoulders, 6 to 7c; Sides, 7 to 7½c.

SHINGLES—Per thousand, five inch, hearts and saps, $1 60 to 2 25; six inch, $2 50 to 3.50; seven inch, $5 50 to 6.50

TIMBER—Market steady at $3.00 to 7.50 per M.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

FINANCIAL.

NEW YORK, August 12—Evening.—Money on call easier at 2½@4 per cent; last loan at 3, closing offered at at 3 per cent. Prime mercantile paper 6 @6½ per cent. Sterling exchange was steady; actual business in bankers bills at 486¼@486¾ for sixty days and 487¼ @487¾ for demand. Commercial bills 485¾@486¼. Government bonds were quiet; United States coupon fours 106; United States twos 91½ bid. State bonds dull; North Carolina fours 95; North Carolina sixes 110 bid. Railroad bonds were firm.

Silver at the Stock Exchange to-day was weak.

COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12—Evening.—Cotton steady; middling gulf 8¼c; middling uplands 8c.

Cotton futures—market closed easy August 7 67, September 7 31, October 7 37, November 7 34, December 7 39, January 7 41, February 7 45, March 7 50, April 7 53. Sales 270,700 bales.

Cotton—net receipts — bales; gross 659 bales; exports to Great Britain 4 843 bales; to France — bales; to the Continent 1,871 bales; forwarded — bales; sales 1,377 bales; sales to spinners 77 bales; stock (actual) 67,534 bales.

Total to-day—Net receipts 2,937 bales; exports to Great Britain 4,843 bales; to France — bales; to the Continent 1,871 bales; stock 133,248 bales.

Total so far this week—Net receipts 9,398 bales; exports to Great Britain 10,704 bales; to France 1,350 bales; to the Continent 4 211 bales.

Total since September 1—Net receipts 5,173 908 bales; exports to Great Britain 2,250,226 bales; exports to France 464 564 bales; exports to the Continent 1,783,185 bales.

Flour dull, steady and unchanged; Southern flour dull and steady; common to fair extra $2 00@2 60; good to choice $2 60@2 90. Wheat—spot quiet and weaker; options were fairly active and irregular and closed weak at ⅜@1⅛c decline; No. 2 red August 61⅝c; September 61⅝c; October —c; November —; December 64⅝c; May —c. Corn more active for export and weaker; No. 2 29⅜c at elevator and 30⅜c afloat; options moderately active, weak at ⅛@⅝c decline; August 29c; September 29c; October —; May —c; December 30⅜c. Oats—spot heavy and lower; options weaker; August 20½c; September 20½c; spot—No. 2 21@21½c; No. 2 white 26c; mixed Western 22@23c. Hay was steady; shipping 62½@65c; good to choice 90@95c. Lard quiet and easier; Western steam $3 57½; city $3 25; September $2 50; refined lard in fair demand at quotations; Continent $4 15; South America $4 75, compound $3 87½@4 12½. Pork quiet and steady. Butter quiet and firm. Eggs quiet and steady. Cotton seed oil steady and quiet; crude 19@20, yellow 22½@23c. Rice steady, quiet; domestic, fair to extra 3@5⅝c; Japan 4@4¼c. Molasses dull and steady; New Orleans. open kettle, good to choice 27@37c. Peanuts steady, quiet; fancy hand-picked 4@4¼. Coffee quiet and 15@20 points down up; August $10 15@10 20; October $9 35@9 45; December $9 10@9 15; March $9 10; spot Rio dull and steady; No. 7, $11 00@11 25. Sugar—raw was easier; fair refining 3c; centrifugal, 96 test —c; refined dull and unchanged.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—Cash quotations: Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—No. 2 spring 53⅝c; No. 2 red 58c. Corn—No. 2, 22½@23½c. Oats—No. 2 quoted at 16¼c. Mess pork, per bbl, $6 25 @6 30. Lard, per 100 lbs, $3 15@3 17½. Short rib sides, loose, per 100 lbs, $3 25@3 35. Dry salted shoulders, boxed, per 100 lbs, $3 75@4 00. Short clear sides, boxed, per 100 lbs $3 75@3 87½. Whiskey $1 22.

The leading futures ranged as follows—opening, highest, lowest and closing. Wheat—August 55½, 55½, 53¾, 53⅝c; September 56¼@56¼, 56¼, 54⅝, 54½; December 59⅝@59½, 59½, 58⅝, 58½c; Corn—August 23½, 23½, 22⅝, 22½c; September 23⅝, 23⅝, 23, 23c; May 27½, 27½, 27, 27c. Oats—September 16@16⅛, 16⅛, 15½@15¼, 15½@15¼; May 19@19¼, 19¼, 18⅜@18½, 18⅜@18½. Mess pork—September $6 35, 6 35, 6 25, 6 27½; October $6 00, 6 02½, 5 97½, 6 02½; January $6 95, 6 95, 6 87½, 6 90. Lard—September $3 22½, 3 22½, 3 17½, 3 20; October $3 30, 3 30, 3 25, 3 27½; January $3 60, 3 60, 3 55, 3 60. Short ribs—September $3 35, 3 35, 3 25, 3 25, October $3 40, 3 40, 3 32½, 3 32½; January $3 47½, 3 47½, 3 42½, 3 45.

BALTIMORE, August 12.—Flour dull. Wheat weak; spot and August 59⅝@60c; September 60⅛@60⅝c; Steamer No. 2 red 54⅛@55c; Southern by sample 59@62c; do on grades 58⅛@61½c. Corn weak; spot, August and September 28@28⅛c; October 28⅜@28⅝c; Steamer mixed 25⅛@25⅛c; Southern white 29c bid; do yellow 29½c bid. Oats steady; No. 2 white 28½@29c; No. 2 mixed 24½@25c.

COTTON MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

August 12.—Galveston, steady at 7¼, net receipts 1,269 bales new; Norfolk, firm at 7⅜, net receipts — bales; Baltimore, nominal at 8, net receipts — bales, Boston, dull at 8 1-16, net receipts — bales, Wilmington, quiet at 7¼, net receipts 1 bale; Philadelphia, quiet at 8¼, net receipts — bales; Savannah, quiet at 7⅛c, net receipts 228 bales, 102 new; New Orleans, quiet at 7 5-16, net receipts 1,405 bales, 250 new; Mobile, nominal at 7¼, net receipts 4 bales, all new; Memphis, steady at 7¾, net receipts 34 bales; Augusta, quiet at 7¼ net receipts 4 bales; Charleston, firm at 7¼, net receipts 30 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS

By Cable to the Morning Star.

LIVERPOOL, August 12.–12.30 P. M.—Cotton, quiet and prices easier. American middling 4⅜d. Sales 10,000 bales, of which 9,100 were American; speculation and exports 500. Receipts 1 000 bales, of which 700 were American. Futures opened easy and demand fair. August 4 16 64@4 15 64d; August and September 4 14 64, 4 13 64@4 12 64d; September and October 4 10 64, 4 9 64 @4 8-64d; October and November 4 9 64, 4 8 64@4 6 64d; November and December 4 6-64, 4 5-64, 4 4-64@4 5-64d; December and January 4 7 64, 4 6-64@4 5 64d; January and February 4 8 64, 4 7-64, 4 6 64, 4 5 64, 4 4 64@4 5 64d; February and March 4 8 64, 4 7-64@4 6 64d; March and April 4 9 64 @4 7 64d; April and May 4 8 64d; May and June 4 9 64d. American spot grades 1-32d lower; American middling fair 4 25-32d; good middling 4 15 32d; middling 4 11-32d; low middling 4¼d; good ordinary 4⅛d; ordinary 3 15 16d. Futures quiet at the decline.

Tenders none.

4 P. M.—August 4 14 64@4 15 64d buyer; August and September 4 10-64@4 11 64d buyer; September and October 4 6 64@4 7-64d buyer; October and November 4 4-64@4 5 64d buyer; November and December 4 3 64@4 4 64d buyer; December and January 4 3 64@4 4 64d buyer; January and February 4 3-64@4 4 64d buyer; February and March 4 4 64@4 5 64d buyer; March and April 4 5-64@4 6-64d buyer; April and May 4 6 64@4 7 64d buyer; May and June 4 7 64@4 8 64d buyer. Futures closed barely steady at the decline.

MARINE.

ARRIVED.

Steamer D Murchison, Robeson, Fayetteville, James Madden.

CLEARED.

Steamer D Murchison, Robeson, Fayetteville, James Madden.

Steamship Pawnee, Robinson, New York, H G Smallbones.

EXPORTS.

COASTWISE.

NEW YORK—Stmr Pawnee—1,100 bales cotton, 402 casks spirits turpentine, 25 bbls rosin, 200 do tar, 25 do pitch, 16 do crude turpentine, 45,000 feet lumber, 10 pkgs mdse.

MARINE DIRECTORY.

List of Vessels in the Port of Wilmington, N. C., August 13, 1896.

SCHOONERS.

Seth M Todd, 187 tons, Johnson, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

W C Wickham, 313 tons, Edwin, Geo Harriss, Son & Co.

BARQUES.

Augusta, (Nor). — tons, Fernebo, Paterson, Downing & Co.

Madre (Ital), 447 tons, Scetto, Heide & Co.

Rosa Eliane (Fr), 550 tons, Le Croix, Heide & Co.

Elmiranda, 563 tons, Duncan, to master.

UP TO DATE

Livery and Sales Stable.

Southerland & Cowan,

108, 110 Second Street, between Princess and Chesnut.

OUR SERVICE IS FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY particular. Finest Horses in town First class equipages. Polite attention. All calls and orders day and night promptly attended to.

ELEPHONE NO. 15. TELEPHONE NO 15.

Telephone calls answered any hour day or night. Special attention given to Boarding Horses. Box Stalls and Careful Grooming for Stalling Horses. Hacks and Baggage Line to all trains going and coming, at usual prices. Carriage for Railroad Call 1.00.

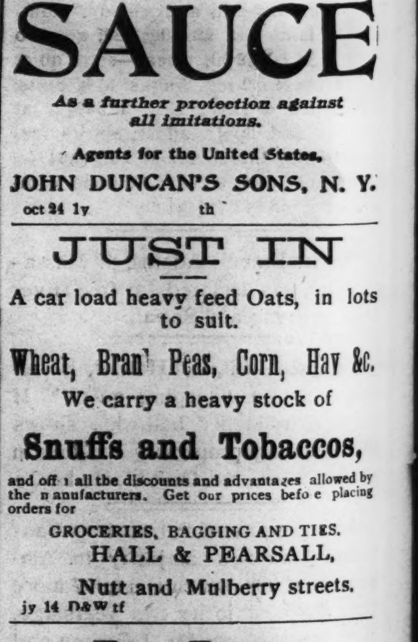
Prices Uniform to All Comers.

Hearse Exclusive for Whites $5.00. Carriage for funeral, $2.50. Hearse for White and Colored, $4 00. Horse and Buggy one hour, $1.00; afternoon $2 00. Carriage, Team and Driver one hour, $1.00; afternoon $3.50. Horse and Surry one hour, $1 00; afternoon, $3.00. Team and Trap one hour, $1.00; afternoon $3.50. Saddle Horse one hour, 50 cents; afternoon, $1.50. Furniture Wagon with careful attention, $1.00 per load.

Open 365 days and 365 nights in a year. mar 29 tf

LEA & PERRINS'

Signature is printed in BLUE diagonally across the OUTSIDE wrapper



of every bottle of (the Original and Genuine) Worcestershire

SAUCE

As a further protection against all imitations.

Agents for the United States,

JOHN DUNCAN'S SONS, N. Y.

oct 24 1y th

JUST IN

A car load heavy feed Oats, in lots to suit.

Wheat, Bran, Peas, Corn, Hay &c.

We carry a heavy stock of

Snuffs and Tobaccos,

and offer all the discounts and advantages allowed by the manufacturers. Get our prices before placing orders for

GROCERIES, BAGGING AND TIES.

HALL & PEARSALL,

Nutt and Mulberry streets.

jy 14 D&W tf

For Rent,

A DESIRABLE STORE,

313 North Front Street, between Mulberry and Walnut. Size, 16 by 50.

Possession given at once. Apply

Sam'l Bear, Sr.,

jy 26 tf 12 Market Street.

Frank H Stedman. Jas. S. Worth

Stedman & Worth.

INSURANCE.

Fire and Life.

Office at Banking House of the Wilmington Savings and Trust Company

Telephone 162. jan 25 tf

KETS

Star.

12.30 P. M.— asier. Amer- 10,000 bales, can; specula- eceipts 1 000 e American. demand fair. August and 64@4 12 64d; 10 64, 4 9 64 November ovember and 4 4-64@4 5. uary 4 7 64. nd February 64, 4 4 64@ March 4 8 64, d April 4 9 64 4 8 64d; May n spot grades middling fair 15 32d; mid- g 4½d; good 15 16d. Fu-

64@4 15 64d ber 4 10-64@ r and Octo- October and buyer; No- 3 64@4 4 64d uary 4 8 64@ nd February February and buyer; March buyer; April buyer; May buyer. Fu- y at the de-

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Robeson, Fay-

Robeson, Fay-

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awnee—1,100 irits turpen- o tar, 25 do ne, 45,000 feet

TORY.

Port of Wil- 13, 1896.

ohnson, Geo

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Cowan,

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ASS IN EVERY

First class equip- and orders day

HONE NO 15.

our day or night. ng Horses. Box ing Horses trains going and for Railroad Call

Comers.

00. Carriage for d Colore, $4 00. afternoon $3 00. $1.00; afternoon, $1 00; afternoon, $1.00; afternoon, cents; afternoon, l attention, $1.00

365 nights mar 29 tf

RINS

of every bottle of the Original nd Genuine cestershire

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Castoria

For Infants and Children.

Castoria promotes Digestion, and overcomes Flatulency, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, and Feverishness. Thus the child is rendered healthy and its sleep natural. Castoria contains no Morphine or other narcotic property.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. Archer, M. D., 111 South Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

From personal knowledge and observation I can say that Castoria is an excellent medicine for children, acting as a laxative and relieving the pent up bowels and general system very much. Many mothers have told me of its excellent effect upon their children."
Dr. G. C. Osgood, Lowell, Mass.

"For several years I have recommended 'Castoria,' and shall always continue to do so as it has invariably produced beneficial results."
Edwin F. Pardee, M.D., 125th Street and 7th Ave., New York City.

"The use of 'Castoria' is so universal and its merits so well known that it seems a work of supererogation to endorse it. Few are the intelligent families who do not keep Castoria within easy reach."
Carlos Martyn, D.D., New York City.

What is

Castoria

A Practically Perfect Preparation For Children's Complaints

C·A·S·T·O·R·I·A

CASTORIA

ONE-HALF SIZE OF BOX.

POZZONI'S
COMPLEXION POWDER

has been the standard for forty years and is more popular to-day than ever before.

POZZONI'S

is the ideal complexion powder—beautifying, refreshing, cleanly, healthful and harmless. A delicate, invisible protection to the face.

With every box of POZZONI'S a magnificent Scovill's GOLD PUFF BOX is given free of charge.

AT DRUGGISTS AND FANCY STORES.

feb 11 1y

"THE TRIUMPH OF LOVE

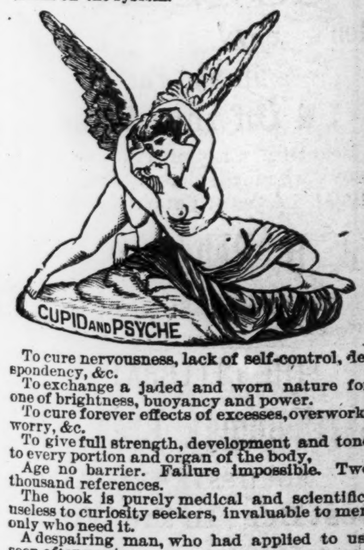
IS HAPPY, FRUITFUL MARRIAGE."

Every Man Who Would Know the Grand Truths, the Plain Facts, the New Discoveries of Medical Science as Applied to Married Life, Who Would Atone for Past Errors and Avoid Future Pitfalls, Should Secure the Wonderful Little Book Called "Complete Manhood, and How to Attain It."

"Here at last is information from a high medical source that must work wonders with this generation of men."

The book fully describes a method by which to attain full vigor and manly power.

A method by which to end all unnatural drains on the system.



To cure nervousness, lack of self-control, despondency, &c.

To exchange a jaded and worn nature for one of brightness, buoyancy and power.

To cure forever effects of excesses, overwork, worry, &c.

To give full strength, development and tone to every portion and organ of the body.

Age no barrier. Failure impossible. Two thousand references.

The book is purely medical and scientific, useless to curiosity seekers, invaluable to men only who need it.

A despairing man, who had applied to us, soon after wrote:

"Well, I tell you that first day is one I'll never forget. I just bubbled with joy. I wanted to hug everybody and tell them my old self had died yesterday, and my new self was born to-day. Why didn't you tell me when I first wrote that I would find it this way?"

And another thus:

"If you dumped a cart load of gold at my feet it would not bring such gladness into my life as your method has done."

Write to the ERIE MEDICAL COMPANY, Buffalo, N. Y., and ask for the little book called "COMPLETE MANHOOD." Refer to this paper, and the company promises to send the book, in sealed envelope, without any marks, and entirely free, until it is well introduced.

a 25D&W 1y till July 28 sa tu th

CURE YOURSELF!

BIG G — CURES in 1 to 5 days. Guaranteed not to stricture. Prevents contagion. THE EVANS CHEMICAL CO. CINCINNATI, O. U. S. A.

Use Big G for unnatural discharges, inflammations, irritations or ulcerations of mucous membranes. Painless, and not astringent or poisonous.

Sold by Druggists, or sent in plain wrapper, by express, prepaid, for $1.00, or 3 bottles, $2.75. Circular sent on request.

dec 27 1y

D. O'Connor,

REAL ESTATE AGENT, WILmington, N. C. Stores, Offices and Dwellings for rent. Houses and Lots for sale on easy terms. Rents, taxes and insurance attended to promptly. Cash loaned on impro d city real estate. sep 19 t

---

The Morning Star.

IDEALS.

Love lights with a flutter of wings
  On a lowly twig
In the garden of commonplace things.
Love lights with a flutter of wings
And twitters and chirrups and sings
  To the men who dig.
Love lights with a flutter of wings
  On a lowly twig.

The men look up by and by
  From the desolate ground,
But to see him they look o'er high.
The men look up by and by,
But the fools stare off to the sky
  For the sibylline sound.
The men look up by and by
  From the desolate ground.

Poor devils! No bird is there—
  They see but a star,
Marvelous, mystic, rare.
Poor devils! No bird is there,
And they say: "It is very fair;
  But, alas, it is far."
Poor devils! No bird is there—
  They see but a star.

—Pall Mall Gazette.

SHAKESPEARE IN INDIA.

A Baboo Bill of the Play With a Few Incidental Announcements.

The following announcement of a grand Shakespearean performance a l'Indienne at a native place of entertainment was recently circulated in the city of Benares:

☞ DON'T FORGET ☜

WELL COME. WELL COME. WELL COME.

The
INDIAN EMPRESS DRAMATIC COY.
of Benares,
at Madho Das Shamia's Garden,
Close to the Prince of Wales' Hospital Benares.
Will Give Performance
TO NIGHT! TO NIGHT!! TO NIGHT!!!
"FASANA HOSH ROBA"
The Most Tragic Drama of Othello and Desdemona
with Wonderful Scenes and Sceneries, Brilliant Dresses and Ornaments, Genius Actors and Actresses.
☞COME ONE! COME ALL!! COME SHARP!!!
and
☞See Young Dancing Girls With Their Dance and Hear Their Attractive Songs.

Gentlemen—With due respect and humble submission I beg leave to state that I have taken the contract on the—instant, the piece chosen to be given is FISHANAI HOSH-RUBA.

The last plot of this play is taken from Shakespeare's famous play of Othello, and I stand guarantee that the play is a nice one and will be shown with the best scenes and scenery, made specially for this play, never think to be disappointed.

The following scenes in this play are worth attentions and show the experience and skill of the painter,

1. The scene of Durbar fully decorated with chandeliers and other furniture.

2. The scene of Jungle and a long bearded pious man's coming out of the moon, and animal's grazing in the Jungle and Othello's hunting one of them down. All these sights would be to attractive to make mention of. They depend on seeing.

3. The scene of garden with a bridge, therein, and a river flowing from below. A very beautiful sight indeed. Sweet and mellodious singing of the birds in the garden. The nauch party is held in the garden, several dancing girls charming the audience with their sweet songs and showing their best practice in the art of dancing.

4. Washerman's scene—a river flowing by—two asses with a big bundle of clothes on their back—Washerman's joke with asses. A very comic and laughable scene.

5. Tragic scenes toward the close of the drama will be so effective and touching the spectators shed tears—Othello's going with a sword drawn and burying with anger near the bed of Desdemona, her appology and last words are very heart rending—her sighing and agonizing a painful sight.

To be followed by a very interesting and laughable farce of chunyan and munyan.

I promise to show more than I have written in this program. Yours faithfully,

Shaikh Abdul Gani,
Contractor.

Rates For Admission:
First Class Rs. 2. 2nd Class, Re. 1. 3rd Class as. 8. 4th Class, as. 4.

—St. James Gazette.

DINING IN OTHER DAYS.

The Hours of Meals and the Use Made of the Fingers.

Mr. D'Arcy Power, lecturing at the London institution on "The Meals of Our Ancestors," said the old English had three meals a day, of which the chief meal was taken when the work of the day was finished. The first meal was at 9, dinner was about 3 o'clock, and supper was taken just before bedtime. The Normans dined at the old English breakfast time or a little later and supped at 7 p. m. In Tudor times the higher classes dined at 11 and supped at 5, but the merchants seldom took their meals before 12 and 6 o'clock. The chief meals, dinner and supper, were taken in the hall both by the old English and the Normans, for the parlor did not come into use until the reign of Elizabeth.

Breakfast did not become a regular meal until quite lately, and Dr. Murray, in The Oxford Dictionary, gave 1463 as the date of the earliest quotation in which the word occurred. The meal did not become recognized until late in the seventeenth century, for Pepys habitually took his draft of half a pint of Rhenish wine or a dram of strong waters in place of a morning meal. Dinner was always the great meal of the day, and from the accession of Henry IV to the death of Queen Elizabeth the dinners were as sumptuous and extravagant as any of those now served.

Carving was then a fine art. Each guest brought his own knife and spoon, for the small fork was not introduced into England until Thomas Coryate of Odcombe published his "Crudities" in 1611. Pepys took his spoon and fork with him to the lord mayor's feast in 1663. The absence of forks led to much stress being laid upon the act of washing the hands both before and after meals and to the rule that the left hand alone should be dipped into the common dish, the right hand being occupied with the knife.

The perfect dinner at the best time of English cookery consisted of three courses, each complete in itself, and terminated by a subtlety or device, the whole being rounded off with Ypocras, after which the guests retired into another room, where pastry, sweetmeats and fruit were served with the choicer wines. The English were essentially meat eaters, and it was not until the time of the commonwealth that pudding attained its extraordinary popularity. Indeed the first mention of pudding in the menus of the "Buckfeast" at St. Bartholomew's hospital did not occur until 1710, and in 1712 is an item of 5 shillings for ice.—London Times.

Discovery of the Culture Method.

While studying the disease known as fowl cholera, Pasteur having shortly before discovered the particular organism associated with this malady, he was one day unable to obtain a recent or vigorous cultivation of this microbe, and, wishing to communicate the disease to another fowl, he took "faute de mieux," a culture which was old and exhausted. But the fowl inoculated with this enfeebled growth of the microbe, instead of dying, survived the injection, and, moreover, appeared from this time onward to be possessed of some strange and inexplicable charm which rendered it proof against all infection from this disease, for it was able to resist subsequent inoculations with the most virulent and active fowl cholera microbes. Pasteur, convinced that this was no accident, but that he was here face to face with a great and important problem, which, if he could only unravel, might become of immense utility, repeated this chance experiment under numerous different conditions, with the result, now so well known to all, that in his hands the microbe which hitherto had only proved a malignant foe was constrained to become the beneficent protector of the animal into which it was inoculated.

The study of attenuated viruses and vaccines was now vigorously pursued, but so unprepared was the scientific world for this great step that even Robert Koch, at the international medical congress in London, is stated to have exclaimed when, in 1881, Pasteur brought forward his brilliant discovery, "Es ist zu gut um wahr zu sein!"—Longman's Magazine.

Making It Easy.

An American tourist recently tramping through Cornwall met some members of a village church choir returning from rehearsal. He asked one of them what music they had been singing. The answer was "Handel." "Well," said he, "but don't you find Handel rather difficult?" "Why, no, sir," replied the Cornishman, "not very. You see, we alters him."—New York Tribune.

DYSPEPSIA CURED WITH MUSH.

One Man's Experience With This Homely Dish Which May Interest Others.

"Do you like that?" inquired one man of his companion at the noonday lunch. The second man had before him a bowl in which there was an island, yellow and mountainous, wholly surrounded by a mimic sea of milk.

"Well, I can't say I do," he replied after a moment's thoughtful rumination, at the same time making a deep sea sounding with his spoon. "But it agrees with me. You notice how much better I look?" His companion nodded. "I weigh 20 pounds more than I did six months ago, and I believe it is all on account of eating mush and milk. I had a terrible time with myself for awhile—gas on the stomach, dull, heavy feeling over the eyes, a taste on the back part of my tongue in the morning as if I had had a copper cent in my mouth and had been inhaling coal smoke all night and all the rest of it. I was almost unfitted for business half the time, and the worst of it was I didn't seem to care. If there is anything that will take the Chicago right out of a man and make him utterly indifferent as to whether school keeps or not, it is this feeling of general cussedness which the doctors call dyspepsia.

"I went to the physician who has always looked after my family and told him how I felt. I told him what I ate, when I ate it and how I ate it. He looked at my tongue and said I was in a pretty bad shape. I supposed he would give me a prescription with a lot of marks on it like the bill of a Chinese laundryman, but he didn't. He simply said: 'Eat mush. If you will eat mush right along for six months, not too much of it, because the dyspeptic has his spells when he wants to take on a load just as a drinker does, but in moderation, you will not have any more trouble.'

"The doctor weighs 230 pounds, and he told me he had two brothers, each of whom tipped the beam at about the same figure. They came of Pennsylvania Dutch stock, and he told me were principally raised on smearcase, or what is served here under the more elegant name of 'cottage cheese.' I told my wife what the doctor said, and I have had mush and milk nearly every evening for supper and every morning for breakfast since. As I say, I don't like it, but my dislike for dyspepsia, on the other hand, is positive."—Chicago Tribune.

Cheap Living.

One half the world does not know how the other half lives, nor do the well fed thousands in this prosperous city, who daily consult their menu of many expensive and rare courses, comprehend that many other thousands of hardworking, active, healthy, energetic, bustling people live for a whole day upon the price of a plate of oysters in a fashionable restaurant. Let one man—a letter carrier—speak for himself: "I have three meals a day—coffee, cakes and either ham or beans or corned beef and beans at each meal, at a cost of not more than 20 cents a meal. They give you bread and butter with the meat, and a fellow has plenty to eat in three such meals. If a fellow is hard pushed, he can get along on 32 cents a day with two meals, with meat, beans, bread and coffee at each. I have known chaps, who have been idle for a long time, to live upon 20 cents a day—corned beef, beans, bread and butter, and water for one meal, and pie and coffee at the other in the evening. A fellow could live all winter on those two meals if he didn't have to juggle cases and barrels and bales of cotton or do heavy work. Thus it may be seen that a man needn't starve who has $1.40 a week to spend on food."—New York Recorder.

The Longest Day.

June 21 is the longest day of the year, the day when the sun reaches its northern limit, the tropic of Cancer. At points on the line of the arctic circle there is the wonder of the midnight sun, and many tourists go long distances to witness the sight. It is singular how accurately the semibarbarous nations were able to observe and reckon. On Salisbury plain in England may be seen a cromlech erected by the Druids. It is a circle of huge stones which once formed a temple, but the most interesting part of the structure is the sacrificial stone, which is a broad, flat slab so placed that the rays of the rising sun strike full upon it only on the 21st of June. The old guide who shows the place to visitors tells the story that a young girl once said to him, "I suppose you have seen it hundreds of times, haven't you?"—Brooklyn Times.

THE TRUE GYPSY.

Whatever His Nationality He Is Master of the Romany Tongue.

One of the most striking features of the genuine Romany is his preservation of the ancient tongue, which has been handed down from parent to child through the long centuries that have elapsed since it was the common language of their people. Wherever true gypsies are found, whether in Spain or Hungary, Greece or England, they still retain some knowledge of the Romany tongue. Their possession of this old time language was the subject of several interesting conversations between myself and my roving friends. They seldom or never used it among themselves, they told me, though they had picked it up from their parents in their youthful days. Sometimes they made use of it when engaged in horse dealing, finding it convenient for making certain matters understood to each other which it would not be to their interest for the purchaser to understand. But apart from such occasions words of the Romany tongue hardly ever cross their lips. I made a point of testing their memory and instruction by means of George Borrow's "Romano Lavo-Lil," or "Gypsy Word Book," and found it a very difficult matter to puzzle them.

A curious incident occurred to some of the Grays, who not long ago were encamped in a meadow a short distance from Leeds. A number of Greek gypsies, who had left their native land for the new world, but were not permitted to land and were sent back to Europe, had a short time before landed at Liverpool and were making their way across country to the east coast. On their way they fell in with the Grays and took up their quarters in the same meadow. Attempts were made by my friends to enter into conversation with them, but as of course the Grays could not speak Greek, nor could the strangers speak English, little headway was made. At length one of the Grays fell back on the old Romany tongue, and in an instant the light of intelligence gleamed in the eyes of the wanderers from a far land. As was but natural, there was some confusion and misunderstanding, but for all that each of the parties was able to arrive at a fair idea of the other's meaning.—Good Words.

You will find one coupon inside each two ounce bag and two coupons inside each four ounce bag of Blackwell's Durham. Buy a bag of this celebrated tobacco and read the coupon—which gives a list of valuable presents and how to get them.

Bowden Lithia Water

CONTAINS MORE LITHIA

Than Any Other Natural Mineral Water in the World.

The Only Known Solvent

of Stone in the Bladder and Kidneys.

Dr. J B. S. Holmes, ex President Georgia State Medical Association, says: "Have used Bowden Lithia Water extensively in bladder and kidney troubles, and the results have been most gratifying."

From Lithia Springs, Ga. Popular Prices.

W. A. Wakely, M. D, Auburn, N. Y., says: "Have obtained quick and satisfactory results in Chronic Rheumatism and Bright's Disease."

BOWDEN LITHIA WATER is guaranteed to cure all diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, Rheumatism, Insomnia, Gout and Nervous Dyspepsia. Postal Card brings illustrated pamphlet.

Our Sparkling Table Water Has no Equal. For Sale in Any Quantity By

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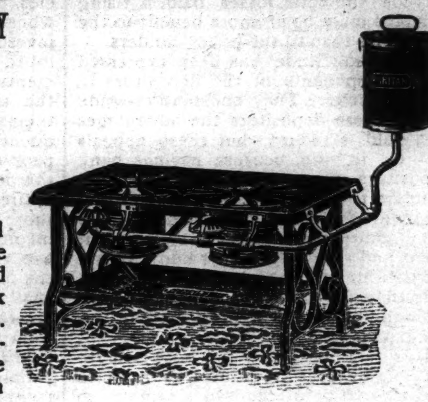
For the above Celebrated

"PURITAN,"

"Blue Flame,"

OIL COOKING STOVES.



Assortment of sizes received this day. Without doubt these are the finest goods of the kind now on the market. Our Buck Stoves are still leading all others. We can state without fear of contradiction there is nothing on the market that can compare with them.

Wm. E. Springer & Co.,

"PURCELL" BUILDING, WILMINGTON, N. C. jy 10 tf

"Make Hay While The Sun Shines."

And If You Wish to Make It Economically, Buy

THE "CHAMPION" MOWER.

This Machine, with one pair of Horses or Mules and a driver, will cut

Ten Acres in a Day.

WILL CUT ANY KIND OF GRASS.

Call and examine this Wonderful Machine.

J. W. MURCHISON,

jy 15 tf SOLE AGENT, WILMINGTON, N. C.

DON'T STOP TOBACCO.

HOW TO CURE YOURSELF WHILE USING IT.

The tobacco habit grows on a man until his nervous system is seriously affected, impairing health, comfort and happiness. To quit suddenly is too severe a shock to the system, as tobacco to an inveterate user becomes a stimulant that his system continually craves. "Baco-Curo" is a scientific cure for the tobacco habit, in all its forms, carefully compounded after the formula of an eminent Berlin physician who has used it in his private practice since 1872, without a failure. It is purely vegetable and guaranteed perfectly harmless. You can use all the tobacco you want while taking "Baco-Curo." It will notify you when to stop. We give a written guarantee to cure permanently any case with three boxes, or refund the money with 10 per cent. interest "Baco-Curo" is not a substitute, but a scientific cure, that cures without the aid of will power and with no inconvenience. It leaves the system as pure and free from nicotine as the day you took your first chew or smoke.

Cured By Baco-Curo and Gained Thirty Pounds.

From hundreds of testimonials, the originals of which are on file and open to inspection, the following is presented:

Clayton, Nevada Co., Ark., Jan 28.
Eureka Chemical & Mfg. Co., La Crosse, Wis —Gentlemen: For forty years I used tobacco in all its forms. For twenty-five years of that time I was a great sufferer from general debility and heart disease For fifteen years I tried to quit, but couldn't. I took various remedies, among others "No To Bac," The Indian Tobacco Antidote," "Double Chloride of Gold," etc., etc., but none of them did me the least bit of good. Finally, however, I purchased a box of your "Baco-Curo" and it has entirely cured me of the habit in all its forms, and I have increased thirty pounds in weight and am relieved from all the numerous aches and pains of body and mind. I could write a quire of paper upon my changed feelings and condition.

Yours respectfully, P. H. Marbury,
Pastor C. P. Church, Clayton, Ark.

Sold by all druggists at $1.00 per box; three boxes (thirty days' treatment), $2.50, with iron-clad, written guarantee, or sent direct upon receipt of price. Write for booklet and proofs. Eureka Chemical & Mfg. Co. La Crosse, Wis., and Boston, Mass.

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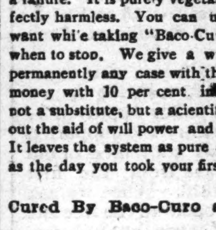

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THE GREAT REMEDY FOR ALL BLOOD AND SKIN DISEASES

Has been thoroughly tested by eminent physicians and the people for 40 years, and cures quickly and permanently

SCROFULA, ULCERS, ECZEMA, RHEUMATISM, CATARRH, ERUPTIONS,

and all manner of EATING, SPREADING and RUNNING SORES. It is by far the best tonic and blood purifier ever offered to the world. Price $1 per bottle, 6 bottles for $5. For sale by druggists.

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BLOOD BALM CO., Atlanta, Ga.

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Combination Bicycle

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A Combination "Crusader" Bicycle, for either lady or gentleman. Cushion Tires. Brand new. Will be sold cheap. Call in person, or address

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TASTELESS CHILL TONIC

IS JUST AS GOOD FOR ADULTS. WARRANTED. PRICE 50 cts.

Galatia, Ills., Nov. 16, 1893.

Paris Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.
Gentlemen:—We sold last year, 600 bottles of GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC and have bought three gross already this year. In all our experience of 14 years, in the drug business, have never sold an article that gave such universal satisfaction as your Tonic. Yours truly,
Abney, Carr & Co.

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Waverley Bicycles

Are built in the Largest and Best Equipped Factory in the World.

Highest of High Grades.

Experienced Riders select the Waverley because they have learned to know the difference between a wheel that is actually high grade and one that is simply claimed to be. Some others may be good but the Waverley is the highest of all high grade. Scorcher (3 heights) $85.00. Belle 26 and 28 inch $75.00 and $85.00.

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H. C. PREMPERT'S SONS,
Experts in Barbering.

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These justly celebrated Springs of North Carolina are beautifully located in the shade of the Blue Ridge—climate delightful, waters eminently curative for

Dyspepsia, Liver Disease, Vertigo, Spinal Affections, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Gravel, Diabetes, Kidney Affections, Chronic Cough, Asthma, Insomnia, Debility and Skin Diseases.

Hotel refitted and in good order. Write for terms.

Dr. E. O. Elliott & Son,

Sparkling Catawba Springs, N. C.

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RED SPRINGS, N. C.

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The Mineral Springs,

Ten in number and all of different analyses, and are unsurpassed for medicinal virtues. No watering place on the Atlantic coast

Offers Superior Advantages

to those seeking rest and health. The large number of persons who have been

RESTORED TO HEALTH

attest the virtues of the Mineral Water at this famous resort.

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Managing Receiver.

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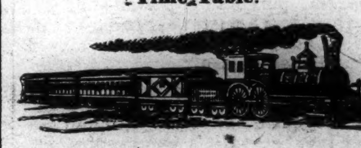
Time Table.



In Effect Wednesday, May 27th, 1896.

GOING EAST.			GOING WEST.	
3 Passenger Daily Ex Sunday.		STATIONS.	4 Passenger Daily Ex Sunday.	
Arrive	Leave		Arrive	Leave
P. M.	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.
....	3 20	Goldsboro	11 25	
....	4 12	Kinston...........	10 32	....
5 15	5 25	Newbern	9 17	9 30
6 37	6 42	Morehead City....	8 01	8 07
P. M	P. M.		A. M.	A. M.

Train 4 connects with W. & W. train bound North, leaving Goldsboro at 11 35 a m, and with Southern Railway train West, leaving Goldsboro 2.00 p. m., and with W. N. & N. at Newbern for Wilmington and intermediate points.

Train 3 connects with Southern Railway train, arriving at Goldsboro 3.00 p. m., and with W. & W. train from the North at 3.05 p. m. No. 1 train also connects with W. N. & N. for Wilmington and intermediate points. S. L. DILL, Sup't.

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R. R. BELLAMY & Co.,
Druggists, Sole Agents, Wilmington, N. C.

my 9 D&W 1y

W., N. & N. Railway.

In Effect Sunday, May 17, 1896

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

NORTH BOUND *6	†8	STATIONS.	SOUTH BOUND †7	‡5
A M	P M	—WILMINGTON—	P M	P M
	2 00	Lv...Mulberry street...Ar	12 40	
7 00	2 10	Lv....Surry street ....Ar	12 30	3 25
9 50		Ar...Jacksonville Lv		12 15
11 00	3 58	Lv " Ar	10 42	10 25
11 58	4 30	Lv...Maysville..........Lv	10 09	9 18
12 20	4 44	Lv...Pollocksville.......Lv	9 55	8 50
1 30	5 2.	Ar...Newbern Lv	9 20	8 10
	P M		A M	

Nos. 5 and 6 mixed trains.
Nos. 7 and 8 passenger trains.
Trains 8 and 7 p m make connection with trains on A. & N. C. R. R. for Morehead City and Beaufort.

Connection with Steamer Neuse at Newbern to and from Elizabeth City and Norfolk Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

Steamer Geo D. Purdy makes daily trips between Jacksonville and New River points.

*Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
‡Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.
†Daily except Sunday.

H. A. WHITING,
General Manager.
J. W. MARTENIS,
Traffic Manager. my 23 tf

ATLANTIC COAST LINE.

SCHEDULE IN EFFECT June 20, 1896.

DEPARTURE FROM WILMINGTON—NORTHBOUND.

DAILY 9.25 A M — No. 48—Passenger—Due Magnolia 10.52 a m, Warsaw 11.06 a m, Goldsboro 12.01 a m, Wilson 12.52 p m, Rocky Mount 1.35 p m, Tarboro 2.40 p m, Weldon 3.32 p m, Petersburg 5.29 p m, Richmond 6.40 p m, Norfolk 6.05 p m, Washington 11.10 p m, Baltimore 12.53 a m, Philadelphia 3.45 a m, New York 6.53 a m, †Boston 3.30 p m.

DAILY 7.00 P M — No. 40—Passenger—Due Magnolia 8.30 p m, Warsaw 8.43 p m, Goldsboro 9.36 p m, Wilson 10.23 p m, †Tarboro 7.03 a m, Rocky Mount 11.05 p m, Weldon 1.01 a m, †Norfolk 10.40 a m, Petersburg 2.38 a m, Richmond 3.40 a m, Washington 7.00 a m, Baltimore 8.23 a m, Philadelphia 10.46 a m, New York 1.23 p m, Boston 8.30 p m.

SOUTHBOUND:

DAILY 3.30 P M — No. 55—Passenger—Due Lake Waccamaw 4.45 p m, Chadbourn 5.19 p m, Marion 6.29 p m, Florence 7.10 p m, Sumter 8.53 p m, Columbia 10.15 p m, Denmark 6.20 a m, Augusta 8.00 a m, Macon 11.00 a m, Atlanta 12.15 p m, Charleston 10.53 p m, Savannah 12.50 a m, Jacksonville 7.00 a m, St. Augustine 9.10 a m, Tampa 6.00 p m.

ARRIVALS AT WILMINGTON—FROM THE NORTH.

DAILY 5.45 P M — No. 49—Passenger—Leave *Boston 1.00 p m, New York 9.00 p m, Philadelphia 12.05 a m, Baltimore 2.55 a m, Washington 4.30 a m, Richmond 9.05 a m, Petersburg 10.00 a m, Norfolk 8.40 a m, Weldon 11.55 a m, Tarboro 12.12 p m, Rocky Mount 12.45 p m, Wilson 2.10 p m, Goldsboro 3.10 p m, Warsaw 4.02 p m, Magnolia 4.16 p m.

DAILY 9.45 a m — No. 41—Passenger—Leave Boston 12.08 a m, New York 9.30 a m, Philadelphia 12.09 p m, Baltimore 2.25 p m, Washington 3.46 p m, Richmond 7.30 p m, Petersburg 8.12 p m, †Norfolk 2.20 p m, Weldon 9.44 p m, †Tarboro 5.58 p m, Rocky Mount 5.45 a m, leave Wilson 6.20 a m, Goldsboro 7.05 a m, Warsaw 7.57 a m, Magnolia 8.10 a m.

FROM THE SOUTH.

DAILY 12.15 a m — No. 54—Passenger—Leave Tampa 7.00 a m, Sanford 1.55 p m, Jacksonville 7.00 p m, Savannah 12.10 night, Charleston 4.55 a m, Columbia 5.45 a m, Atlanta 7.15 a m, Macon 9.00 a m, Augusta 2.25 p m, Denmark 4.17 p m, Sumter 7.10 a m, Florence 8.50 a m, Marion 9.31 a m, Chadbourn 10.35 a m, Lake Waccamaw 11.16 a m.

†Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Weldon 3.55 p m, Halifax 4.13 p m, arrive Scotland Neck 5.05 p m, Greenville 6.47 p m, Kinston 7.45 p m. Returning, leaves Kinston 7.20 a m, Greenville 8.22 a m. Arriving Halifax at 11.00 a m, Weldon 11.20 a m, daily except Sunday.

Trains on Washington Branch leave Washington 8.00 a m and 2.00 p m, arrive Parmele 8.50 a m and 3.40 p m; returning leaves Parmele 9.50 a m and 6.20 p m, arrives Washington 11.25 a m and 7.10 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Train leaves Tarboro, N. C., daily at 5.30 p m, arrives Plymouth 7.35 p m. Returning, leaves Plymouth daily at 7.40 a m. Arrive Tarboro 9.45 a m.

Train on Midland N C Branch leaves Goldsboro, N. C., daily except Sunday, 6.00 a m; arrive Smithfield, N. C., 7.30 a m. Returning, leaves Smithfield 7.50 a m, arrive Goldsboro, N. C., 9.15 a m.

Train on Nashville Branch leaves Rocky Mount at 4.30 p m, arrives Nashville 5.05 p m, Spring Hope 5.30 p m. Returning leaves Spring Hope 8 a m, Nashville 8.35 a m; arrive Rocky Mount 9.05 a m, daily except Sunday.

Train on Clinton Branch leave Warsaw for Clinton Daily except Sunday at 8.20 a m and 4.10 p m; returning leave Clinton at 7.00 a m. and 11.30 a m.

Florence Railroad leave Pee Dee 9.05 a m. arrive Latta 9.24 a m, Dillon 9.36 a m, Rowland 9.53 a m., returning leaves Rowland 6.16 p m, arrives Dillon 6.25 p m, Latta 6.37 p m, Pee Dee 6.58 p m, daily.

Trains on Conway Branch leave Hub at 8.30 a m, Chadbourn 10.40 a m, arrive Conway 12.55 p m, leave Conway 2.30 p m, Chadbourn 5.35 p m, arrive Hub 6.20 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Trains on Cheraw and Darlington Railroad leave Florence 8.40 a m and 9.20 a m, arrive Darlington 9.20 and 9.50 a m, leave Darlington 9.40 a m, arrive Cheraw 11.59 a m, Wadesboro 1.30 p m. Returning leave Wadesboro 2 p m, Cheraw 3.40 p m, Darlington 7.43 a m and 6.05 p m, arrive Florence 8.15 a m and 6.50 p m. Daily except Sunday. Sunday trains leave Floys 7.30 a m, Darlington 8.45 a m, arrive Florence 8.10 a m. Returning leave Florence 9 a m, Darlington 9.30 a m, arrive Floys 9.50 a m. Trains leave Gibson 6.15 a m, Bennettsville 6.41 a m, arrive Darlington 7.40 a m, Sumter 9.30 a m. Returning, leave Sumter 6.30 p m Darlington 8.15 p m, arrive Bennettsville 9.09 p m, Gibson 9.35 p m.

Central of South Carolina Railroad leave Sumter 6.06 p m, Manning 6.35 p m, arrive Lane's 7.12 p m, leave Lanes 8.34 a m, Manning 9.10 a m. arrive Sumter 9.39 a m. Daily.

Georgetown and Western Railroad leave Lanes 9.30 a m, 7.10 p m, arrive Georgetown 12 m, 8.30 p m, leave Georgetown 7 a m, 3 p m, arrive Lanes 8.25 a m, 5.25 p m, Daily except Sunday.

Wilson and Fayetteville Branch leave Wilson 2.10 p m, 11.18 p m, arrive Selma 2.53 p m, Smithfield 3.03 p m, Dunn 3.50 p m, Fayetteville 4.36 p m, 1.07 a m, Rowland 6.06 p m, returning leave Rowland 9.52 a m, Fayetteville 11.10 a m, 9.40 p m, Dunn 11.49 a m, Smithfield 12.27 p m, Selma 12.34 p m, arrive Wilson 1.20 p m, 11.35 p m.

Manchester & Augusta Railroad train leaves Sumter 4.23 a m, Creston 5.21 a m, arrive Denmark 6.20 a m. Returning leave Denmark 4.17 p m, Creston 5.16 p m, Sumter 6.05 p m. Daily.

Pregnalls Branch train leaves Creston 5.45 a m, arrive Pregnalls 9.15 p m. Returning leaves Pregnalls 10 p m, arrives Creston 3.50 p m. Daily except Sunday.

Bishopville Branch trains leave Elliott 11.10 a m and 7.15 p m, arrive Lucknow 1 p m and 8.15 p m, Returning leave Lucknow 6.05 a m and 2.00 p m, arrive Elliott 8.25 a m and 3.30 p m.

†Daily except Sunday. *Sunday only.

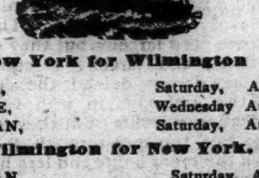
H. M. EMERSON,
Ass't Gen'l Passenger Agent.
J. R. KENLY, Gen'l Manager.
T. M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager. je 23 tf

The Clyde Steamship Co.

New York, Wilmington, N. C

AND

Georgetown, S. C., Lines.



New York for Wilmington

ONEIDA,	Saturday,	Aug. 15
PAWNEE,	Wednesday	Aug. 19
CROATAN,	Saturday,	Aug. 22

Wilmington for New York.

CROATAN,	Saturday,	Aug 15
ONEIDA,	Saturday,	Aug. 22
PAWNEE,	Wednesday,	Aug 26

Wilmington for Georgetown, S. C.

ONEIDA,	Tuesday,	Aug. 18
PAWNEE,	Saturday,	Aug. 22

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WM. P. CLYDE & CO. General Agents, Bowling Green N. Y. aug 12 tf

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A. P. LEVY, Manager,

my 2 tf 117 Princess street.

Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railway Co.

JOHN GILL, Receiver.

CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

IN EFFECT APRIL 12, 1896.

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 1.	MAIN LINE.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 2.
7 55 p. m.	Ar...Wilmington...Lve	7 25 a.
4 45 "	Lv...Fayetteville...Ar	10 35 a m
4 33 "	Ar...Fayetteville...Lv	10 55 "
4 30 "	Ar Fayetteville Junc Lv	11 05 "
3 19 "	Lv....Sanford.....Lv	12 23 p. m
1 32 a m	Lv......Climax......Lv	2 25 "
1 08 "	Lv....Greensboro....Ar	2 56 "
12 58 "	Ar....Greensboro....Lv	3 05 "
12 12 a m	Lv....Stokesdale....Lv	3 59 "
11 45 "	Lv...Walnut Cove...Ar	4 31 "
11 35 "	Ar..Walnut Cove...Lv	4 38 "
11 05 "	Lv....Rural Hall...Lv	5 71 "
9 35 "	Lv.....Mt Airy.....Ar	6 45 "

SOUTH BOUND DAILY No. 3.	Bennetsville Division.	NORTH BOUND DAILY No. 4.
7 20 p m	Ar...Bennettsville...Lv	8 45 a. m.
6 13 "	Lv......Maxton.....Ar	9 45 "
5 42 "	Lv...Red Springs....Lv	10 12 "
4 53 "	Lv....Hope Mills....Lv	10 45 "
4 43 "	Lv....Fayetteville...Ar	10 59

SOUTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 15. MIXED.	Factory and Madison Branches.	NORTH BOUND Daily except Sunday. No. 16. MIXED.
5 50 p m	Ar.....Ramseur.....Lv	6 45 a.
3 55 "	Lv .....Climax.....Lv	8 35 "
3 10 "	Lv ...Greensboro...Ar	9 20 "

NORTH BOUND.	No. 16 MIXED. daily ex su
Leave Greensboro..........................	9 35 a. m
Leave Stokesdale...........................	10 50 "
Arrive Madison..............................	11 50 "

SOUTH BOUND.	No. 15. MIXED. daily ex su
Leave Madison...............................	12 25 p m
Leave Stokesdale...........................	1 28 "
Arrive Greensboro..........................	2 35 "

NORTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points North and East, at Sanford with the Seaboard Air Line, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company, at Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western R. R. for Winston Salem.

SOUTH-BOUND CONNECTIONS

At Walnut Cove with the Norfolk & Western Railroad for Roanoke and points North and West, at Greensboro with the Southern Railway Company for Raleigh, Richmond and all points North and East, at Fayetteville with the Atlantic Coast Line for all points South, at Maxton with the Seaboard Air Line for Charlotte, Atlanta and all points South and Southwest.

W. E. KYLE,
Gen'l Passenger Agent.
J. W. FRY,
Gen'l Manager.

ap 29 tf

SEABOARD AIR LINE S.A.L.

VESTIBULED LIMITED TRAINS DOUBLE DAILY SERVICE

WEST AND SOUTH.

April 5th, 1896.		No 41	No403
		P. M.	A. M.
Leave Wilmington,	S. A L.	* 3 20	
Arrive Maxton	"	6 12	
Arrive Hamlet	"	6 55	
Leave Hamlet	"	7 15	* 9 10
Arrive Wadesboro	"	8 01	9 52
Arrive Monroe	"	8 55	10 40
Leave Monroe	"	9 10	10 45
Arrive Charlotte	"	10 20	11 35
			P. M.
Arrive Lincolnton	"		12 56
Arrive Shelby	"		1 50
Arrive Rutherfordton	"		3 00
		A. M	
Leave Hamlet	S. A. L.	† 9 25	
Arrive Osborne	"	9 50	
" Kollock	"	10 25	
" Cheraw	"	10 4	
			P. M.
Leave Cheraw	S. A. L		† 5 30
" Kollock	"		5 50
" Osborne	"		6 25
Arrive Hamlet	"		6 50
		P. M.	
Leave Wilmington	S. A. L.	* 3 20	
			A. M.
" Monroe	"	9 05	*10 45
Arrive Chester	"	10 32	12 03
			P. M.
" Clinton	"	11 58	1 20
	"	A. M.	
" Greenwood	"	1 00	2 33
" Abbeville	"	1 32	2 58
" Elberton	"	2 36	4 00
" Athens	"	3 38	5 1
" Atlanta	"	5 2	6 45
Leave Atlanta	*A. & W. P.	5 35	
Ar Montgomery	West of Ala.	10 45	
		P. M.	
Arrive Mobile	L. & N.	4 10	
" New Orleans	"	* 8 30	
		A. M.	P. M.
Arrive Columbia	C. N. & L.	*10 00	* 4 30
		A. M	P. M.
Arrive Augusta	P. R. & W. C.	† 9 35	* 5 05
			P. M.
Arrive Macon	M & N.		* 6 40

EAST AND NORTH.

April 5th, 1895.		No 38	No402
			P. M.
Leave Wilmington	S. A. L		* 3 20
		A. M.	
Arrive Hamlet	"		6 55
Leave Hamlet	"	* 8 15	10 35
Arrive Southern Pines	"	9 15	11 21
	"		A. M.
" Raleigh	"	11 26	1 21
		P. M	
" Henderson	"	1 0	2 33
" Weldon	"	* 3 00	* 4 05
		P. M	A. M.
Arrive Portsmouth	S. A. L	* 5 50	* 7 30
" Norfolk	"	6 00	7 50
		P. M	A. M.
Arrive Richmond	A. C. L	* 6 40	* 6 40
" Washington	P. R. R.	11 10	10 45
		A. M	P. M
" Baltimore	"	12 48	12 05
" Philadelphia	"	3 45	2 20
" New York	"	* 6 53	* 4 53

Arrive in Wilmington from all points North, East, South and West, 12 50 noon Daily, and 8.50 a. m. daily except Monday.

Pullman Sleepers between Hamlet and Atlanta. Trains 403, 402, 41 and 38.

Pullman Sleepers between Hamlet and Portsmouth. Trains 402, 403, 38 and 41.

Pullman Sleepers between Hamlet and Washington. Trains 403 and 402. Trains 403 and 402 are "The Atlanta Special."

Pullman Sleepers between Charlotte and Richmond. Trains 402 and 403.

Close connections at Atlanta for New Orleans, Chattanooga, Nashville, Memphis and the West and Northwest.

Close connections at Portsmouth for Washington, Baltimore Philadelphia, New York and the East.

*Daily. †Daily ex. Sunday. ‡Daily ex. Monday.

For further information apply to

THOS. D. MEARES,
Gen'l Agent, Wilmington, N C.
T. J. ANDERSON, Gen'l Pass. Agt.
H. W. B. GLOVER, Traffic Manager.
V. E. McBEE, Gen Supt.
E. ST. JOHN, Vice-President and Gen'l Manager.

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The Morning Star.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

THURSDAY MORNING, AUG. 13, 1896

THE SIXTH DISTRICT.

Hon. J. A. Lockhart Nominated by Acclamation.

[*Special Star Telegram.*]

ROCKINGHAM, N. C., August 12.—The Sixth Congressional Convention met to-day at Rockingham, T. C. Guthrie, chairman of the Executive Committee, called the convention to order, and by motion was made permanent chairman. J. H. Walsh was called to act as secretary and W. C. Hardison made permanent secretary. The Hon. Jas. A. Lockhart was nominated by acclamation for Representative, and Col. Thos. W. Strange for elector. Executive Committee: Anson, W. C. Hardison; Columbus, V. V. Richardson; Brunswick, Geo. H. Bellamy; Mecklenburg, Hereoit Clarkson; New Hanover, W. B. McKoy; Richmond, T. C. Guthrie; Pender, T. J. Armstrong; Robeson, Thos. McBryde; Union, R. M. Morrow.

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

Wheat, Corn and Oats Declined and Closed Lower—Pork Products were also Lower.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

CHICAGO, August 12.—September wheat opened from 56¼ to 56⅛c., declined to 54⅜c., closing at 54⅛c.—1⅛ to 2c. under yesterday. Cash wheat was weak and 1 to 1½c. per bushel lower.

Corn—September corn opened at 23⅝c., declined to and closed at 23c.—⅜c. under yesterday. Cash corn was weak and ½c. lower.

Oats closed 1c. under yesterday. The cash market was ½c. lower.

Provisions—The hog market declined 5c. this morning and product promptly lost a corresponding value. The depression in grain was later an important factor in product. September pork closed 17½c. lower; September lard 5c. lower; September ribs 10c. lower.

SPOTS AND FUTURES.

New York Sun's Review of the Cotton Market.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, August 12.—The *Sun* says: Cotton was at one time 10 to 17 points higher, but the improvement was lost, and a decline followed, the market closing easy at a net decline of 16 to 24 points, with sales of 240,700 bales.

To-day's features: The bullish feature of the weekly Government report caused a sharp rise in prices at the opening. But there was more pressure to sell than to buy, and when the official weather report was received, showing further rains in Texas and Arkansas, prices reacted and declined rapidly. Liverpool was lower, and this fact tended to check the trading here. Spot markets here was dull and easier in some instances, while the receipts of new cotton continue easier.

THE TRUCK MARKET.

New York Prices for Southern Fruits and Vegetables.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—Huckleberries, Maryland and Delaware, quart 3 to 5c; pears, Southern, fancy, barrel, $1.00 to $3 00; watermelons, car-loads, $100 to 200; do per hundred $7.00 to 25 00; muskmelons, basket, 50c to $1 00; do barrel, $1.00 to 3 00; peaches, Maryland and Delaware, 25 to 65c; do carrier, 40c to $1 25; onions, Eastern Shore, basket, 30 to 50c; do barrel, 75c to $1.00; potatoes, sweet, 50c to $1 25.

ARE YOU TIRED all the time? Then blood needs to be enriched and purified by Hood's Sarsaparilla, the One True Blood Purifier. It gives vigor and vitality.

HOOD'S PILLS are easy to take, easy to operate. Cure indigestion, biliousness. 25c. †

WARM WIRELETS.

Two inches of rain fell in Louisville, Ky., and vicinity yesterday morning. The storm did not extend out in the State. The rain was the first relief in the hot wave of the last sixteen days.

The British steamer Alberta cleared yesterday from New Orleans for Birkenhead, England, with 262 874 bushels of corn, in bulk and sacks. This is the largest cargo of grain ever carried from that port by any vessel.

To Cleanse the System

Effectually yet gently, when costive or bilious, or when the blood is impure or sluggish, to permanently overcome habitual constipation, to awaken the kidneys and liver to a healty activity, without irritating or weakening them, to dispel headaches, colds or fevers, use Syrup of Figs.

NAVAL STORES MARKETS.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

NEW YORK, Aug. 12.—Spirits turpentine dull but steady at 23¾@24¼c. Rosin quiet and steady; strained common to good $1 57½@1 60.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 12.—Spirits turpentine firm at 21@22 sales — casks Rosin firm; sales — barrels; B. C. $1 25, D. E $1 30, F $1 35, G $1 40, H $1 45, I $1 50, K $1 55, M $1 60, N $1 65, W G $1 70, W W $1 80.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 12.—Spirits turpentine firm at 22¼, with sales of 900 casks; receipts 931 casks. Rosin firm; sales of 2,500 barrels; receipts 3 842 barrels; A, B, C, D $1 37½, E F $1 40, G $1 45, H $1 50, I $1 55, K $1 60, M $1 65, N $1 75, W G $1 85, W W $2 00.

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BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure.

A cream of tartar baking powder. Highest of all in leavening strength.—*Latest United States Government Food Report.*

ROYAL BAKING POWDER Co., New York.

MR. BRYAN'S SPEECH

AT THE NOTIFICATION MEETING IN NEW YORK CITY.

A Full and Elaborate Discussion of Independent Issues Before the People of the United States.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen of the Committee and Fellow Citizens—I shall, at a future day and in a formal letter, accept the nomination which is now tendered by the notification committee, and I shall at that time touch upon the issues presented by the platform. It is fitting, however, that at this time, in the presence of those here assembled, I speak at some length in regard to the campaign upon which we are now entering. We do not underestimate the forces arrayed against us, nor are we unmindful of the importance of the struggle in which we are engaged. But, relying for success upon the righteousness of our cause, we shall defend with all possible vigor the positions taken by our party. We are not surprised that some of our opponents, in the absence of better argument, resort to abusive epithets; but they may rest assured that no language however violent, no invectives however vehement, will lead us to depart a single hair's breadth from the course marked out by the National Convention. The citizen, either public or private, who assails the character and questions the patriotism of the delegates assembled in the Chicago Convention, assails the character and questions the patriotism of the millions who have arrayed themselves under the banner there raised. It has been charged by men standing high in business and political circles that our platform is a menace to private security and public safety, and it has been asserted that those whom I have the honor for the time being to represent not only meditate an attack upon the rights of property but are the foes both of social order and national honor.

Those who stand upon the Chicago platform are prepared to make known and to defend every motive which influences them, every purpose which animates them and every hope which inspires them. They understand the genius of our institutions, they are staunch supporters of the form of government under which we live and they build their faith upon foundations laid by their fathers.

Andrew Jackson has stated, with admirable clearness and with an emphasis which cannot be surpassed, both the duty and sphere of government. He said: "Distinctions in society will always exist under every U. S. Government. Equality of talents, of education or of wealth cannot be produced by human institutions. In the full enjoyment of the gifts of heaven and the fruits of superior industry, economy and virtue, every man is equally entitled to protection by law."

We yield to none in our devotion to the doctrine just enunciated. Our campaign has not for its object the reconstruction of society. We cannot insure to the vicious the fruits of a virtuous life. We would not invade the home of the provident in order to supply the wants of the spendthrift; we do not propose to transfer the rewards of industry to the lap of indolence. Property is and will remain the stimulus to endeavor and the compensation for toil. We believe, as asserted in the declaration of independence, that all men are created equal; but that does not mean that all men are or can be equal in possessions, in ability or merit. It simply means that all shall stand equal before the law, and that Government officials shall not, in making, construing or enforcing the law, discriminate between citizens.

I assert that property rights, as well as the rights of persons, are safe in the hands of the common people. Abraham Lincoln, in his message sent to Congress in December, 1861, said: "No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty; none less inclined to take or touch aught which they have not earnestly earned."

I repeat his language with unqualified approval, and join with him in the warning which he added, namely: "Let them beware of surrendering a political power which they already possess, and which power, if surrendered, will surely be used to close the doors of advancement against such as they, and to fix new disabilities and burdens upon them, until all of liberty shall be lost."

Those who daily follow the injunction "In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread," are now, as they ever have been, the bulwark of law and order—the source of our nation's greatness in time of peace and its surest defenders in time of war.

But I have only read a part of Jackson's utterances; let me give you his conclusion: "But when the laws undertake to add to those natural and just advantages artificial distinctions, to grant titles, gratuities and exclusive privileges—to make the rich richer and the potent more powerful—the humble members of society, the farmers, mechanics and the day laborers, who have neither the time nor the means of securing like favors for themselves, have a right to complain of the injuries to their Government."

Those who support the Chicago platform endorse all of the quotation from Jackson, the latter part as well as the former.

We are not surprised to find arrayed against us those who are the beneficiaries of Government favoritism—they have read our platform. Nor are we surprised to learn that we must in this campaign face the hostility of those who find a pecuniary advantage in advocating the doctrine of non-interference when great aggregations of wealth are trespassing upon the rights of individuals. We welcome such opposition; it is the highest indorsement which could be placed upon us. We are content to have the co-operation of those who desire to have government administered without fear or favor. It is not the wish of the general public that trusts should spring into existence and override the weaker members of society; it is not the wish of the general public that those trusts should destroy competition and then collect such tax as they will from those who are at their mercy; nor is it the fault of the general public that the instrumentalities of government have been so often prostituted to purposes of private gain. Those who stand upon the Chicago platform believe that the Government should not only avoid wrong doing but that it should also prevent wrong doing; and they believe that the law should be enforced alike against all enemies of the public weal. They do not excuse petit larceny, but they do declare that grand larceny is equally a crime; they do not defend the occupation of the highwayman who robs the unsuspecting traveller, but they include among the transgressors those who, through the more polite and less hazardous means of legislation, appropriate to their own use the proceeds of the toil of others. The commandment "Thou shalt not steal" thundered from Sinai and reiterated in the legislation of all nations is no respecter of persons. It must be applied to the great as well as to the small; to the strong as well as to the weak; to the corporate person created by law as well as to the person of flesh and blood created by the Almighty. No government is worthy of the name which is not able to protect from every arm uplifted for his injury the humblest citizen who lives beneath the flag. It follows, as a necessary conclusion, that vicious legislation must be remedied by the people who suffer from the effects of such legislation and not by those who enjoy its benefits.

The Chicago platform has been condemned by some because it dissents from an opinion rendered by the Supreme Court declaring the income tax law unconstitutional.

Our critics even go so far as to apply the name Anarchist to those who stand upon that plank of the platform. It must be remembered that we expressly recognize the binding force of that decision so long as it stands as a part of the law of the land. There is in the platform no suggestion of an attempt to dispute the authority of the Supreme Court. The party is simply pledged to "use all the constitutional power which remains after that decision, or which may come from its reversal by the court as it may hereafter be constituted." Is there any disloyalty in that pledge? For a hundred years the Supreme Court of the United States has sustained the principle which underlies the income tax. Some twenty years ago this same court sustained without a dissenting voice an income tax law almost identical with the one recently overthrown. Has not a future court as much right to return to the judicial precedents of a century as the present court had to depart from them? When courts allow rehearings they admit that error is possible. The late decision against the income tax was made by a majority of one after a hearing.

While the money question overshadowed all other questions in importance, I desire it distinctly understood that I shall offer no apology for the income tax plank of the Chicago platform. The income tax is not new, nor is it based upon hostility to the rich; the system is employed in several of the most important nations in Europe, and every income tax law now on the statute books in any land, so far as I have been able to ascertain, contains an exemption class. While the collection of an income tax in other countries does not make it necessary for this nation to adopt the system, yet it ought to moderate the language of those who denounce the income tax as an assault upon the well to do.

Not only shall I refuse to apologize for the advocacy of an income tax by the National Convention, but I shall also refuse to apologize for the exercise by it of the right to dissent from a decision of the Supreme Court.

Now let me ask you to consider the paramount question of this campaign—the money question. It is scarcely necessary to defend the principle of bimetallism. No national party during the entire history of the United States has ever declared against it, and no party in this campaign has the temerity to oppose it. Three parties—the Democratic, Populist and Silver parties—have not only declared for bimetallism, but have outlined the specific legislation necessary to restore silver to its ancient position by the side of gold. The Republican platform expressly declares that bimetallism is desirable when it pledges the Republican party to aid in securing it as soon as the assistance of certain foreign nations can be obtained. Those who represented the minority sentiment in the Chicago Convention opposed the free coinage of silver by the United States by independent action, on the ground that in their judgment it "would retard or entirely prevent the establishment of international bimetallism to which the efforts of the Government should be steadily directed."

When they stated that the effort should be steadily directed toward the establishment of international bimetallism, they condemned monometallism. The gold standard has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. Take from it the powerful support of the money-owning and the money-changing classes, and it cannot stand for one day in any nation of the world. It was fastened upon the United States without discussion before the people, and its friends have never yet been willing to risk a verdict before the voters upon that issue.

There was no sympathy or no co-operation between the advocates of a universal gold standard and the advocates of bimetallism. Between bimetallism—whether independent or international—and the gold standard there is an impassible gulf.

Is this quadrennial agitation in favor of bimetallism conducted in good faith or do our opponents really desire to maintain the gold standard permanently? Are they willing to confess the superiority of a double standard when joined in by the leading nations of the world, or do they still insist that gold is the only metal suitable for standard money among civilized nations? If they are in fact desirous of securing bimetallism, we may expect them to point out the evils of a gold standard and defend bimetallism as a system. If, on the other hand, they are bending their energies towards the permanent establishment of a gold standard under cover of a declaration in favor of international bimetallism, I am justified in suggesting that honest money cannot be expected at the hands of those who deal dishonestly with the American people.

What is the test of honesty in money? It must plainly be found in the purchasing power of the dollar. An absolutely honest dollar would not vary in its general purchasing power; it would be absolutely stable when measured by average prices. A dollar which increases in purchasing power is just as dishonest as a dollar which decreases in purchasing power. It cannot be successfully claimed that monometallism or bimetallism or any other system gives an absolutely just standard of value. Under both monometallism and bimetallism the Government fixes the weight and fineness of the dollar, invests it with legal tender qualities and then opens the mints to its unrestricted coinage, leaving the purchasing power of the dollar to be determined by the number of dollars. Bimetallism is better than monometallism, not because it gives us a perfect dollar—that is, a dollar absolutely unvarying in its general purchasing power—but because it makes a nearer approach to stability, to honesty, to justice than a gold standard possibly can.

Prior to 1873, when there were enough open mints to permit all the gold and silver available for coinage to find entrance into the world's volume of standard money, the United States might have maintained a gold standard with less injury to the people of this country, but now, when each step toward a universal gold standard enhances the purchasing power of gold, depresses prices and transfers to the pockets of the creditor class an unearned increment, the influence of this great nation must not be thrown upon the side of gold unless we are prepared to accept the natural and legitimate consequences of such an act. Any legislation which lessens the world's stock of standard money increases the exchangeable value of the dollar; therefore the crusade against silver must inevitably raise the purchasing power of money and lower the money value of all other forms of property.

Our opponents sometimes admit that it was a mistake to demonetize silver, but insist that we should submit to present conditions rather than return to the bimetallic system. They err in supposing that we have reached the end of the evil results of a gold standard; we have not reached the end. The injury is to suffer from the attempt to make gold the only standard money. The same influences which are now operating to destroy silver in the United States will, if successful here, be turned against other silver using countries, and each new convert to the gold standard will add to the general distress. So long as the scramble for gold continues, prices must fall, and a general fall in prices is but another definition of hard times.

Our opponents, while claiming entire disinterestedness for themselves, have appealed to the selfishness of nearly every class of society. Recognizing the disposition of the individual voter to consider the effect of any proposed legislation upon himself, we present to the American people the financial policy outlined in the Chicago platform, believing that it will result in the greatest good to the greatest number.

The farmers are opposed to the gold standard because they have felt its effects. Since they sell at wholesale and buy at retail, they have lost more than they have gained by falling prices, and besides this they have found that certain fixed charges have not fallen at all. Taxes have not been perceptibly decreased, although it requires of farm products more now than formerly to secure the money with which to pay taxes. Debts have not fallen. The farmer who owed $1,000 is still compelled to pay $1,000, although it may be twice as difficult as formerly to obtain the dollars with which to pay the debt. Railroad rates have not been reduced to keep pace with falling prices, and besides these items there are many more. The farmer has thus found it more and more difficult to live. Has he not a just complaint against the gold standard?

The wage-earners have been injured by a gold standard, and have expressed themselves upon the subject with great emphasis. In February, 1895, a petition asking for the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of gold and silver at 16 to 1, was signed by the representatives of all, or nearly all the leading labor organizations and presented to Congress. Wage earners know that while a gold standard raised the purchasing power of the dollar, it also makes it more difficult to obtain possession of the dollar; they know that employment is less permanent, less work more probable and re-employment less certain. A gold standard encourages the hoarding of money, because money is rising. It also discourages enterprise and paralyzes industry.

On the other hand, the restoration of bimetallism will discourage hoarding because, when prices are steady or rising, money cannot afford to lie idle in the bank vaults. The farmers and wage-earners together constitute a considerable majority of the people of the country. Why should their interest be ignored in considering financial legislation? A monetary system which is pecuniarily advantageous to a few syndicates has far less to commend it than a system which would give hope and encouragement to those who create the nation's wealth.

Our opponents have made a special appeal to those who hold fire and life policies, but these policy-holders know that, since the total premiums received exceeds the total losses paid, a rising standard must be of more benefit to the companies than to the policy-holders.

Much solicitude has been expressed by our opponents for the depositors in savings banks. They constantly parade before these depositors the advantages of a gold standard; but these appeals will be in vain, because savings bank depositors know that under a gold standard there is increasing danger that they will lose their deposits because of the inability of the banks to collect their assets and they still further know, that if the gold standard is to continue indefinitely they may be compelled to withdraw their deposits in order to pay living expenses.

It is only necessary to note the increasing number of failures in order to know that a gold standard is ruinous to merchants and manufacturers. These business men do not make their profits from the people from whom they borrow money, but from the people to whom they sell their goods. If the people cannot buy, retailers cannot sell, and, if retailers cannot sell, wholesale merchants and manufacturers must go into bankruptcy.

Those who hold as a permanent investment the stock of railroads and of other enterprises—I do not include those who speculate in stocks or United States stock holdings as a means of obtaining an inside advantage—are injured by a gold standard. The rising dollar destroys the earning power of these enterprises without reducing their liabilities, and, as dividends cannot be paid until salaries and fixed charges have been satisfied, the stockholders must bear the burden of hard times.

Salaries in business occupations depend upon business conditions, and the gold standard both lessens the amount and threatens the permanency of such salaries.

Official salaries, except the salaries of those who hold offices for life, must, in the long run, be adjusted to the conditions of those who pay the taxes, and if the present financial policy continues, we must expect the contest between the tax payer and the tax-eater to increase in bitterness.

The professional classes, in the main, derive their support from the producing classes and can only enjoy prosperity when there is prosperity among those who create wealth.

I have not attempted to describe the effect of the gold standard upon all classes. In fact, I have only had time to mention a few, but each person will be able to apply the principles stated to his own occupation.

It must also be remembered that it is the desire of people generally to convert their earnings into real or personal property. This being true, in considering any temporary advantage which may come from a system under which the dollar rises in its purchasing power, it must not be forgotten that the dollar cannot buy more than formerly unless property sells for less than formerly. Hence, it will be seen that a large portion of those who may find some pecuniary advantage in a gold standard, will discover that their losses exceed their gains.

It is sometimes asserted by our opponents that a bank belong to the debtor class, but this is not true of any solvent bank. Every statement published by a solvent bank shows that the assets exceed the liabilities. That is to say, while the bank owes a large amount of money to its depositors, it not only has enough on hand in money and notes to pay its depositors, but in addition thereto has enough to cover its capital and surplus. When the dollar is rising in value slowly a bank may, by making short time loans and taking good security, avoid loss; but when prices are falling rapidly the bank is apt to lose more because of bad debts than it can gain by the increase of the purchasing power of its capital and surplus.

It must be admitted, however, that some bankers combine the business of a bond broker with the ordinary banking business, and these make enough in the negotiation of loans to offset the losses arising in legitimate banking business. As long as human nature remains as it is there will always be danger that, unless restrained by public opinion or legal enactment, those who see a pecuniary profit for themselves in a certain condition may yield to the temptation to bring about the condition. Jefferson has stated that one of the main duties of government is to prevent men from injuring one another, and never was that duty more important than it is to-day. It is not strange that those who have made a profit by furnishing gold to the Government in the hour of its extremity favor a financial policy which will keep the Government dependent upon them. I believe, however, that I speak the sentiment of the vast majority of the people of the United States when I say that a wise financial policy, administered in behalf of all the people, would make our Government independent of any combination of financiers, foreign or domestic.

Let me say a word now in regard to certain persons who are peculiarly benefited by a gold standard, and who favor it not from a desire to trespass upon the rights of others, but because the circumstances which surround them blind them to the effect of the gold standard upon others. I shall ask you to consider the language of two gentlemen whose long public service and high standing in the party to which they belong will protect them from adverse criticism by our opponents. In 1869 Senator Sherman said: "The contraction of the currency is a far more distressing operation than Senators suppose. Our own and other nations have gone through that operation before. It is not possible to take that voyage without the sorest distress. To every person, except a capitalist out of debt, or a salaried officer, or annuitant, it is a period of loss, danger, lassitude of trade, fall of wages, suspension of enterprise, bankruptcy and disaster. It means ruin to all dealers whose debts are twice their business capital, though one third less than their actual property. It means the fall of all agricultural production without any great reduction of taxes. What prudent man would dare to build a house, a railroad, a factory or a barn with this certain fact before him?"

As I have said before, the salaried officer referred to must be the man whose salary is fixed for life, and not the man whose salary depends upon business conditions. When Mr. Sherman described contraction of the currency as disastrous to all the people except the capitalist out of debt and those who stand in a position similar to his, he is stating a truth which must be apparent to every person who will give the matter careful consideration. Mr. Sherman was at that time speaking of the contraction of the volume of paper currency, but the principles which he set forth applies if there is a contraction of the volume of standard money of the world.

Mr. Blaine discussed the same principles in connection with the demonetization of silver.

Speaking in the House of Representatives on the seventh of February, 1878, he said: "I believe the struggle now going on in this country and other countries for a single gold standard would, if successful, produce widespread disaster throughout the commercial world. The destruction of silver as money and the establishing of gold as the sole unit of value, must have a ruinous effect on all forms of property except those investments which yield a fixed return in money. This would be enormously enhanced in value, and would gain a disproportionate and unfair advantage over every other species of property. If it is strange that the holders of investments which yield a fixed return in money can regard the destruction of silver with complacency, may we not expect the holders of other forms of property to protest against giving to money a "disproportionate and unfair advantage" over every other species of propety? If the relatively few whose wealth consist largely in fixed investments have a right to use the ballot to enhance the value of their investments? have not the rest of the people the right to use the ballot to protect themselves from the disastrous consequences of a rising standard? The people who must purchase money with the products of toil stand in a position entirely different from the position of those who own money or receive a fixed income. The well-being of the nation—aye, of civilization itself,—depends on the prosperity of the masses. What shall it profit us to have a dollar which grows more valuable every day if such a dollar lowers the standard of civilization and brings distress to the people? What shall it profit us if in trying to raise our credit by increasing the purchasing power of our dollar we destroy our ability to pay the debts already contracted, by lowering the purchasing power of the products with which those debts must be paid? If it is asserted, as it constantly is asserted, that the gold standard will enable us to borrow more money from abroad, I reply that the restoration of bimetallism will restore the parity between money and property and thereby permit an era of prosperity which will enable the American people to become loaners of money instead of perpetual borrowers. Even if we desire to borrow, how long can we continue borrowing under a system which by lowering the value of property weakens the foundation upon which credit rests?

Even the holders of fixed investments, though they gain no advantage from the appreciation of the dollar, certainly see the injustice of the legislation which gives them their advantage over those whose incomes depends upon the value of property and products. If the holders of fixed investments will not listen to arguments based upon justice and equity, I appeal to them to consider the interest of posterity. We do not live for ourselves alone; our labor, our self-denial and our anxious care—all these are for those who are to come after us, as much as for ourselves; but we cannot protect our children beyond the period of our lives. Let those who are now reaping advantage from a vicious financial system remember that in the years to come their own children and their children's children may, through the operation of this same system, be made to pay tribute to the descendants of those who are wronged to-day.

As against the maintenance of the gold standard, the Chicago platform presents a clear and emphatic demand for the immediate restoration of the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold at the present legal ratio of 16 to 1 without waiting for the aid or consent of any other nation.

We are not asking that a new experiment be tried; we are insisting upon a return to a financial policy approved by the experience of history and supported by all the prominent statesmen of our nation from the days from the first President down to 1873. When we ask that our mints be open to the free and unlimited coinage of silver into full legal tender money, we are simply asking that the same mint privileges be accorded to silver that are now accorded to gold. When we ask that this coinage be at the ratio of 16 to 1, we simply ask that our gold coins and the standard silver dollar—which, be it remembered, contains the same amount of pure silver as the first dollar coined at our mint—retain their present weight and fineness.

The theoretical advantage of the bimetallic system is best stated by a European writer on political economy who suggests the following illustration. A river fed from two sources is more uniform in volume than a river fed from one source—the reason being that when one of the feeders is swollen the other may be low; whereas, a river which has but one feeder must rise or fall with that feeder. So, in the case of bimetallism, the volume of metallic money receives contributions from both the gold mines and the silver mines and therefore varies less, and the debt, resting upon two metals, is less changeable in its purchasing power than the dollar which rests on one metal only. If there are two kinds of money the option must rest either with the debtor or with the creditor. Assuming that their rights are equal, we must look to the interests of society in general in order to determine to which side the option should be given. Under the bimetallic system gold and silver are linked together by law at a fixed ratio, and any person or persons owning any quantity of either metal can have the same converted into full legal tender money. If the creditor has the right to choose the metal in which payment shall be made, it is reasonable to suppose that he will require the debtor to pay in the dearer metal, if there is any perceptible difference between the bullion values of the metals. This new demand created for the dearer metal will make the metal dearer still, while the decreased demand for the cheaper metal will make that metal cheaper still. If, on the other hand, the debtor exercises the option, it is reasonable to suppose that he will pay in the cheaper metal, if one may be perceptibly cheaper than the other, but the demand thus created for the cheaper will raise its price, while the lesser demand for the dearer metal will lower its price. In other words, when the creditor has the option, the metals are held together approximately at the rate fixed by law, provided the demand created is sufficient to absorb all of both metals presented at the mint. Society is, therefore, interested in having the option exercised by the debtor. Indeed, there can be no such thing as real bimetallism unless the option is exercised by the debtor. The exercise of the option by the debtor compels the creditor class, whether domestic or foreign, to exert themselves to maintain the parity between gold and silver at a legal ratio, whereas, they might find a profit in driving one of the metals to a premium if they could demand the dearer metal. The right of the debtor to choose the coin in which payment shall be made extends to obligations due from the Government as well as to contracts between individuals. A Government obligation is simply a debt due from all the people to one of the people, and it is impossible to justify a policy which makes the interests of the one person who holds the obligation superior to the rights of the many who must be taxed to pay it. When, prior to 1873, silver was at a premium, it was never contended that national honor required the payment of Government obligations in silver, and the Matthews resolution, adopted by Congress in 1878, expressly asserted the right of the United States to redeem coin obligations in standard silver dollars as well as in gold coin.

Upon this subject the Chicago platform reads: "We are opposed to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the United States the option reserved by law to the Government of redeeming such obligations in either silver coin or gold coin."

It is constantly assumed by some, that the United States notes, commonly called greenbacks and the Treasury notes, issued under the act of 1890, are responsible for the recent drain upon the gold reserve, but this assumption is entirely without foundation. Secretary Carlisle appeared before the House Committee on Appropriations on January 21, 1895, and I quote from the printed report of his testimony before the committee: "Mr. Sibley: I would like to ask you (perhaps not entirely connected with the matter under discussion) what objection there could be to having the option of redeeming either in silver or gold lie with the Treasury instead of the note-holder? Secretary Carlisle: If that policy had been adopted at the beginning of redemption—and I am not saying this for the purpose of criticising the action of any of those predecessors or anybody else—but if the policy of reserving to the Government at the beginning of resumption the option of redeeming in gold or silver all its paper presented, I believe it would have worked beneficially, and there would have been no trouble growing out of it, but the Secretaries of the Treasury from the beginning of resumption have pursued a policy of redeeming in gold or silver, at the option of the holder of the paper, and if any Secretary had afterward attempted to change the policy, and forced silver upon a man who wanted gold and gold upon a man who wanted silver, and especially if he had made the attempt at such a critical period as we have had in the last two years, my judgment is that it would be very disastrous."

I do not agree with the Secretary that it was to follow a bad precedent, but from his answer it will be seen that the fault does not lie with the greenbacks and Treasury notes but rather with the executive officers who have seen fit to surrender a right which should have been exercised for the protection of the interests of the people. This executive action has already been made the excuse of more than $250,000,000 in bonds, and it is impossible to estimate the amount of bonds which may hereafter be issued if this policy is followed. We are told that any attempt upon the part of the Government at this time to redeem its obligations in silver would put a premium upon gold, but why should it? The Bank of France exercises the right to redeem all bank paper in either gold or silver, and yet France maintains the parity between gold and silver at the ratio of 15½ to 1 and retains in circulation more silver per capita than we do in the United States.

It may be further answered that our opponents have suggested no feasible plan for avoiding the dangers which they fear. The settlements of the greenbacks and Treasury notes would not protect the Treasury because the same policy which now leads the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem all Government paper in gold, when gold is demanded, will require the redemption of all silver dollars and silver certificates in gold, if the greenbacks and Treasury notes are withdrawn from circulation. More than this, if the Government should retire its paper and throw upon the banks the necessity of furnishing coin redemption the banks would exercise the rights to furnish either gold or silver. In other words, they would exercise the option, just as the Government ought to exercise it now. The Government must either exercise the right to redeem its obligations in silver when silver is more convenient or it must retire all the silver and silver certificates from circulation and leave nothing but gold and silver as legal tender money.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

THE BRYAN-SEWALL DEMOCRATIC NOTIFICATION MEETING.

A Great Gathering of the People of New York City.

By Telegraph to the Morning Star.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, NEW YORK, August 12.—William Jennings Bryan and Arthur Sewall were formally notified to-night that they were the choice of the Democratic party for the highest offices in the gift of the people of the United States. The occasion was one to which the entire country had been looking forward for many weeks and interest had risen to the boiling point through repeated promises and hints that the speech the young Nebraskan would deliver would exceed in eloquence, vigor and magnetism his great effort before the Chicago Convention. Mr. Bryan himself had been partly responsible for the feverish feeling generated among the people. Only the other day when a crowd of enthusiasts gathered at a station along the route of his journey from Lincoln to New York had importuned him for a few words, he had answered: "Read the newspapers Thursday morning and you will have something worth reading."

Whatever might be the political inclination of any person who attended this grand ratification of the Democracy at the spacious Madison Square Garden, he must have been permeated with the blindest prejudice not to have been thrilled by the excitement and enthusiasm which prevailed during the entire time the notification ceremonies lasted. The presence of such a stupendous crowd of human beings was in itself an eloquent tribute to the importance attached to the occasion, and such a crowd as it was. Men, women and children poured into the vast auditorium through many inlets. They came in droves, in sections and in orderly marching step. The opening of the doors was followed by a hurrying, scurrying rush of feet, and in they came, shouting, jumping, shoving, pushing, all intent on reaching the places best available to see and hear all that was to be seen and heard. After a while the ingress became more orderly and the entrance of the audience settled down into a constant inflow.

In the Garden the wildest excitement had prevailed. A perfect cordon of police had been formed on the four sides of the building and no one was allowed to cross the line until the time advertised for the opening of the doors. Over one thousand uniformed policemen were stationed in and about the hall. The crowd began to assemble shortly after 6 o'clock and an hour later the avenues leading to the Garden were literally thronged with the waiting multitude. The extreme heat of the day had by no means spent its fury, and many of those who had arrived early to secure good positions in the line were obliged to drop out and retire to more favored places. At 7 o'clock the doors were thrown open and despite the efforts of the police to restrain them, the crowds on every side made desperate rushes for the entrances. In the struggles many women fainted and had to be carried away. The police finally began to use their clubs in an effort to restore order.

A wild scene of turmoil ensued at the main entrance. Men, women and policemen were jumbled together in an indiscriminate mob. Then the police rallied, and with a vigorous use of their clubs soon formed a line, and thereafter there was a semblance of order.

From floor to roof the Garden was crowded with human beings. The heat was not so intense within as might have been expected. But it was hot enough, and perspiring humanity brought fans in plenty. Overheated men took off their coats and unloosed their collars. The women had prepared for the torridity by dressing in cool, light frocks.

At 8.15 Senator Jones, of Arkansas, chairman of the National Committee, after several attempts to call the audience to order, managed to get enough quiet to announce that he had been directed by the National Committee to nominate as chairman of the meeting Hon. Elliott Danforth, of New York. Mr. Danforth was cheered with hearty good will. He told the people that he knew they did not want a speech, and he was not going to disappoint them. He closed by presenting Governor William A. Stone, of Missouri, chairman of the Committee on Notification.

There was more cheering as the tall form of Missouri's chief executive rose from his place on the stand and came forward to give formal notification to Messrs. Bryan and Sewall of their nomination by the Democratic Convention.

There were hisses when he spoke of the British gold standard in force in America, and more hisses when he spoke of Marcus Aurelius Hanna. "Hit him again," cried a voice in the gallery, with reference to Mr. Hanna, and a laugh followed. Some cries, seemingly of protest, followed Goveenor Stone's reference to Mr. Hanna, but they were not marked.

He found sympathy in his audience with his reference to bond issues of the administration. Toward the end of his speech the audience began to grow impatient and the spirit of the assemblage was shown in cries of "Bryan, Bryan, Bryan."

Governor Stone said: "Mr. Bryan, I esteem it a great honor, as it is most certainly a pleasure to be made the instrument of informing you as I now do that you were nominated for the office of the President of the United States by the Democratic National Convention which assembled in Chicago in July last. I hand you this formal notice of your nomination accompanied by a copy of the platform adopted by the convention and upon that platform I have the honor to request your acceptance of the nomination tendered. You are the candidate of the Democratic party, but you are more than that—you are the candidate of all the people, without regard to party, who believe in the purposes your election is intended to accomplish. This battle must be fought upon ground high above the level of partisanship. I hope to see you unfurl the flag in the name of America and American manhood. In saying this, I but repeat the expressed wish of the convention which nominated you. Do this and you will not have millions of money at your command—you will have millions of sturdy Americans at your back. Lead on and we will follow. Lead on with unfaltering step, and may God's blessing attend you and his omnipotent hand crown you with success."

When Governor Stone concluded with the notification of his nomination, a man began so wave a big American flag over Mr. Bryan's head. People jumped to their feet and shouted with a vim. Cheer followed cheer and for a minute or two pandemonium reigned. The crowd was wild with enthusiasm. But this demonstration had its ending in the desire of the people to hear the speech to which they had been looking forward so anxiously and when the man with the flag came down to where Mr. Bryan was sitting and fastened the standard in a corner of the stand the cheering ceased and everybody watched with interest while Mr. Bryan helped the banner waver to fix the staff in place.

Although the cheering thousands in the hall were hot of body and hoarse of throat they rose as a man when Chairman Danforth stepped forward and introduced Mr. Bryan. Then came a demonstration that far exceeded those that had followed the mention of Bryan's name before. The scene presented was strongly reminiscent of the tumult that raged in the Coliseum at Chicago when Mr. Bryan finished the effort that established his reputation as a great orator. Men and women rose to their feet and cheered. On the platform, in the boxes, up in the galleries, people were shouting like mad. Men waved their coats and their hats, while women fluttered fans and handkerchiefs as only women can.

After Mr. Bryan's speech, Gov. Stone at the conclusion of the cheering turned to Mr. Arthur Sewall, the Vice Presidential candidate, and in a few words formally notified him of his nomination.

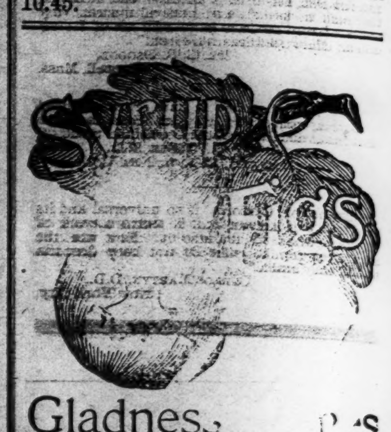
Mr. Sewall thanked Gov. Stone for the courteous terms of his message and for his kind personal expressions and then in a brief and dignified speech, following the same line of argument as his chief, accepted the nomination and endorsed the platform, promising to use every effort of which he was capable in support of the principles involved.

Mr. Sewall finished his speech at 10.45.

CASTORIA

For Infants and Children.

The fac-simile signature of Chas. H. Fletcher is on every wrapper.



Gladness Comes

With a better understanding of the transient nature of the many physical ills, which vanish before proper efforts—gentle efforts—pleasant efforts—rightly directed. There is comfort in the knowledge, that so many forms of sickness are not due to any actual disease, but simply to a constipated condition of the system, which the pleasant family laxative, Syrup of Figs, promptly removes. That is why it is the only remedy with millions of families, and is everywhere esteemed so highly by all who value good health. Its beneficial effects are due to the fact, that it is the one remedy which promotes internal cleanliness without debilitating the organs on which it acts. It is therefore all important, in order to get its beneficial effects, to note when you purchase, that you have the genuine article, which is manufactured by the California Fig Syrup Co. only and sold by all reputable druggists.

If in the enjoyment of good health, and the system is regular, laxatives or other remedies are then not needed. If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if in need of a laxative, one should have the best, and with the well-informed everywhere, Syrup of Figs stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

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Photographs—A poor Photograph is one of the poorest things in the world. Remember I guarantee you first class Photos at reasonable rates. U. C. Ellis, 114 Market street. aug 2 tf

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